

THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
THE
ANTIQUARY.

VOL. THE SECOND.

Publish'd from the Original MS. in the
BODLEIAN LIBRARY
By THOMAS HEARNE M. A.

To which is prefix'd
M^r. LELAND'S *Næniæ* upon the Death of
Sir THOMAS WYATT:

And at the End are annex'd

- (1.) An Account of several Antiquities in and about the University of OXFORD. (2.) A *Latin* Oration spoke before King HENRY VII. at *Cambridge*. (3.) Dr. PLOT'S Account of an intended Journey through *England* and *Wales*.
-

O X F O R D,
Printed at the THEATER for the Publisher.
MDCCXI.

EX

JOANNIS PARKHURSTI

Ludicris sive Epigrammatibus Juvenilibus,

L O N D I N I anno MDLXXIII. editis, pag. 28.

Nostra habet insignes, *Lelande, Britannia* vates,
Te magis insignem non habet illa tamen.
Id bene testantur præclara Poëmata nuper
Edita, quæ potuit composuisse *Maro*.
Perge ut cœpisti, cœptum nec desere cursum,
Et patriam scriptis condecorato tuis.



7B3d

T H E P R E F A C E.

THE Approbation the First Volume of Mr. Leland's Itinerary hath met with from several Excellent Persons of great Candour, Learning and Judgment hath encourag'd me to publish a Second Volume: and I will take care to communicate the remaining Parts to the Publick with all convenient Expedition.

I must not neglect this opportunity to return my hearty thanks and acknowledgments to Mr. HENRY PRESCOT, Register of Chester, an ingenious, curious and learned Collector of Antiquities; who as soon as he heard of my Design was pleas'd to express a more than ordinary concern for it, by endeavouring to procure for my use a Copy of five Volumes of the Itinerary written by the Hand of that eminent Antiquary Mr. John Stow, who died A. D. MDCV. in the 80th Year of his Age*. Mr. PRESCOT found these Volumes in the Hands of ROBERT DAVIES of Lhannerch in the County of Denbigh Esq; who, upon Mr. PRESCOT's Sollicitation, was inclin'd to lend them to me; and we have no reason to doubt but he would have really done it, had he not been prevented by Death, which happen'd soon after, to the no small Loss of those that study our British Antiquities, in which he was very well skill'd, and was always ready to assist and encourage those that apply themselves to these Studies, as may partly appear from the many Favours he conferr'd upon my late learned Friend Mr. EDWARD † LHUYD, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who died on Thursday the 30th of June MDCCIX. (a little before one a Clock in the Morning) within a few Months after he had been generously elected to a profitable Post by the University of OXFORD. After Mr. DAVIES's Death, his Library fell into the Hands of his Son, an ingeni-

* See the Folio Edition of his Survey of London pag. 152. b. and the best Edition of his Annals pag. 811. b. † See the Preface to the First Volume of his *Archæologia Britannica*.

ous, worthy young Gentleman, who as he is of the same communicative and generous Disposition with his Father, so there is good reason to hope that he will oblige me with the use of Mr. Stow's Transcript. If he shall please to grant such a Favour to one that is utterly a Stranger to him, and by that means deserve well of the Publick; as I shall look upon it as a remarkable Instance of his Generosity, so I shall take all possible care to give a faithful Account of it's Contents, and I will endeavour to make what Improvements I can by the Help of it.

To this Second Volume I have annex'd (1) *An Account of several Antiquities in and about the University of OXFORD.* I could have made it much fuller and larger, had not I been sensible that this would have swell'd the Volume beyond it's due Proportion. Yet I thought once to have made some Observations concerning the first Original of Printing in OXFORD; but that would have been in some degree to have broke in upon the Province of another Person, who has for above twenty Years been making Collections in order to write a compleat History of the Original and Progress of Printing. The Materials he has procur'd are very curious, and shew that the Collector has employ'd his time to good purpose. Whenever they are Methodiz'd and judiciously reduc'd into Order, they cannot fail of meeting with Success, and giving ample Satisfaction to all such as are desirous to be acquainted with the Mysteries of this Art in all it's Branches. (2) *A Latin Oration spoke before King Henry VII. at Cambridge, by a Learned Prelate.* I light upon it in the Archives of the BODLEJAN Library. 'Tis written on Vellam in a very neat Hand, and I guess that 'tis the Copy which was presented to the King. Neither the Author's Name, nor the time when 'twas deliver'd are express'd in the MS. It speaks of the Antiquity of Cambridge; and therefore I thought it not forreign to the present Design. (3) *Dr Plot's Account of a Journey which he intended to make through England and Wales for collecting Antiquities and other Curiosities.* He was chiefly mov'd to this Attempt by the Example of Mr. Leland and Mr. Camden. His Proposal about MSS. is highly commendable. 'Tis a general Complaint amongst the best Scholars that Travellers are slight in that particular. They seldom take notice of what is most valuable in Libraries, but content themselves with slender Accounts of Things that have been observ'd over and over. Montfaucon was sensible of this; and for that reason he took another Method, and has publish'd an exact Account of many of his Discoveries in his *Diarium Italicum* and his *Palæographia Græca*. The like was done by Mabillon. Both these Authors may be fitly propos'd to such as design to make their Travels really useful to learned Readers.

As

THE PREFACE.

V

As I was looking over Mr. Leland's printed Pieces in the BODLEJAN Library, amongst Mr. Selden's Books I met with his Nænix upon the Death of Sir Thomas Wyatt (which came out at London in MDXLII, in one sheet and an half in Quarto, and was the first thing he ever printed) corrected with Mr. Leland's own Hand. I was soon induc'd to reprint it with these Corrections, and I cannot find a proper Place for it than this Second Volume. I have therefore here prefix'd it, together with an Account of Sir Thomas Wyatt's life taken from Mr. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

Edm. Hall
Dec. 15th MDCCX.

The

The Life of
 S^r. THOMAS WYATT
 out of
ATHENÆ OXON.
 Vol. I. col. 49.

THOMAS WYATT, the Delight of the Muses and Mankind, Son of *Henry Wyatt* of *Allington-Castle* in *Kent* Knight and Banneret, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Skinner* of *Surrey*, was born of an ancient and gentle Family in the said County of *Kent*, sent to *Cambridge* to be initiated in Academical Learning, transplanted thence to *Oxon.* purposely to advance himself in knowledge by the hearing of the Cardinal's Lectures, then lately settl'd there; but whether he took a Degree with us, or at *Cambridge*, I find not as yet. Afterwards he being sent to Travel, he return'd an accomplish'd Gentleman, and was esteem'd by all those that knew him to be a Person adorn'd with the Endowments as well of Body and Mind, as of Fortune. By the daily and unwearied Practice of the two former, while he was in his Travels, and after his Return, he became not only well skill'd in Military Matters, but also in several Arts and Tongues: and as esteem'd strong and valiant in Body, so powerful in Mind and Counsel. At length he with *Henry Haward* or *Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, (who also had travell'd into *Italy*, and there tasted the sweet and stately Measures and Style of the *Italian* Poësie) being esteem'd to be the first Refiners of the *English* Tongue, *Wyatt* was introduc'd into the Court, was belov'd of King *Henry VIII.* who honour'd him with the Degree of Knighthood, and sent him in several Embassies beyond the Seas, which he very prudently perform'd with great Trust to the Honour of his Master. But that which is here to be in a special manner marked, was his admirable skill in Poëtry, which in his first Years of reason he express'd in several amorous Songs and Poëms: with which, as also his witty Jest, the King himself being in an high

high manner delighted, they were so much admir'd by the Men of that, and the next Age, (tho' I presume they are now lost) that some have not stuck to report, that as *Me-
canas, Ovid, Tibullus, &c.* have been among the *Latins* most famous for Elegy; so Sir *Thomas Wyatt* the Elder, *Henry Harward* Earl of *Surrey*, Sir *Francis Brian* of the Privy-Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* (and a Traveller in MDXXVIII.) Sir *Philip Sydney*, *George Gascoigne* Esq; &c. have among the *English* been most passionate to bemoan the Perplexities of Love. For his Translation also of *David's* Psalms into *English* Meeter, and other of his Poëtry, *Leland* the Antiquarian Poët* forbears not to compare him to *Dant* and *Petrarch* thus:

Bella suum merito &c. translated by another Hand as followeth:

*Let Florence fair her Dantes justly boast,
And Royal Rome her Petrarch's numbred Feet;
In English Wyatt both of them doth coast,
In whom all grateful Eloquence doth meet.*

In his younger Years, as I have told you before, he compos'd: Several Songs and Poëms. — Many of which are in the † *Songs and Sonnets* of *Hen. Harward* Earl of *Surrey*, Son of that victorious Prince, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Father of that learned *Howard* (sometimes his most lively Image) *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*. Which incomparable Earl of *Surrey* (who intirely lov'd our Author Sir *Thomas Wyatt*) hath, among other things, translated *Virgil's Aeneids*; the first and second Book whereof he hath admirably rendred line for line. Sir *Th. Wyatt* also in his elder Years translated into *English* Meeter, (1) *The penitential Psalms*, in one Book. (2) *The whole Psalter* of *David*: in praise of which last, is an *Encomium* in the *Songs † and Sonnets* of the Earl of *Surrey* before-mention'd. At length our Author *Wyatt* being sent by the King towards *Falmouth* in *Cornwall*, to conduct *Montmorantius* firnam'd à *Courriers* thence to *London*, (for he came from *Spain* in an *Embassie*) did, by endeavouring and labouring to please the King, rather than to consult his own Health, make more Hast than good Speed. For by too much riding (which was not necessarily requir'd) in a very hot

* In *Naniis in mort. Tho. Viati* edit. Lond. MDXLII. p. 4. Vide etiam in *Encomiis suis illustr. virorum, &c.* p. 47. † Printed at Lond. in octavo an. MDLXV. and MDLXXXVII. W. The second Impression was full of gross Faults. I have seen a Copy of it amongst Mr. *Selden's* Books (8vo. H. 43. Art.) corrected throughout with a Pen, to the great help and ease of the Reader. H. ‡ Printed at Lond. MDLXXXVII. fol. 16.

Season, he fell into a violent Feaver. Whereupon putting in at a Mercate Town call'd *Shinebourn* in *Dorset-shire*, was within few days after cut off from among the living in the 38th Year of his Age to the great Reluctancy of the King, Kingdom, his Friends, and all that knew the great Worth and Virtues of the Person. He was buried in the great Church there, in Summer time, in Fifteen Hundred forty and one, and the next Year was a little Book of Verses publish'd on his Death by his great Admirer *John Leland*, entit. *Nenie*. Before the first Page of which is Sir *Thomas*'s Face, with a long curl'd Beard (like to a Man of 80. Years of Age) printed from a Wooden *Cut, ingrav'd from his Face, which was painted by a Dutch-Man commonly call'd *Hans Holben*. At the same time was an *Epitaph* made on him by the † Earl of *Surrey*, as it seems, another also by Sir *Tho. ‡ Chaloner* in long and short Verses, and a third, which was a large one in Prose, by his intire Friend Sir *John Mason* (Chancellor of this University MDLIII.) a Copy of which I have seen, and in some things do follow it in my aforesaid Discourse. This Sir *Tho. Wyatt* left behind him a Son of both his Names, begotten on the Body of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Brook* Lord *Cobham*, who being a Commotioner in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, lost his Head, and left Issue by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *William Hawte* of *Bourn* Knight, a Son named *George Wyatt* of *Boxley* in *Kent* Esq; restor'd 13. *Elizab.* I find another *Thomas Wyatt* to have been a Student in *Cambridge* MDLXXXVII, in which Year he had a Copy of Verses put into *Academie Cantabrigiensis lachrymæ, tumulo D. Philippi Sydneii sacratæ*. Publish'd by *Alexander Nevill*.

* This Picture I have caus'd to be done exactly in Copper in this Edition. H. † In the said *Songs and Sonnets* fol. 84. ‡ In lib. suo cui tit. est, *De illustrium quorundam encomiis, cum Epigram. & Epitaphiis nonnullis*. Lond. MDLXXIX. qu. p. 358. w. There is another Epitaph upon him made by *John Parkhurst* Bp. of *Norwich*, and printed an. MDLXXIII. in pag. 25. of *Parkhurst's Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*. H.

IX
N A E N I A E
IN MORTEM
THOMÆ VIATI
EQUITIS INCOMPARABILIS.

JOANNE LELANDO
ANTIQUARIO
AUCTORE.

LONDINI
ANNO M. D. XLII.

IN EFFIGIEM
THOMÆ VIATI.

Holbenus nitida pingendi maximus arte
Effigiem expressit graphice: sed nullus Apelles
Exprimet ingenium felix animumque Viati.



Impensis Editoris.

MBurg. sculp.

Aetas Viati.

Syderei peteret quum coeli regna Viatus
Tempora lustrorum non dum compleverat octo.

JOAN.

JO ANNIS LELANDI ANTIQVARIII Pag. 1.

Carmen ad

HENRICUM HOUARDUM

Regnorum comitem,

Juvenem tum nobiliss. tum doctissimum.

ACCIPE Regnorum comes illustrissime carmen,
Quo mea Musa tuum laudavit mœsta Viatum
Non expectato sublatum funere terris.
Nominis ille tui dum vixit magnus amator.

* Non modo tu vivum coluisti candidus illum,
Verum etiam vita defunctum carmine tali
Collaudasti, quale suum Chaucerus avitæ
Dulce decus linguæ vel juste agnosceret esse.
Perge Houarde precor virtute referre Viatum,
Dicêrisque tuæ clarissima gloria stirpis.

† Clarus fons.

Cæsaris orator Maurentius ostia Falæ
Fluminis intravit vela secunda ferens.
Est data ducendi legatum cura Viato,
Hispanis nullus notior Anglus erat.
Urbs antiqua tenet regum monumenta duorum
Clarus fons, sedes pontificumque fuit.
Hic per dispositos properantem currere mannos
Invasit Thomam pestis, & atra febris.
Nobilis Horsæus morienti lumina clausit,
Quem Durotrigum gens colit, ornat, amat.
Aeternum peperit Clarus fons morte Viati
Nomen, & illustris fit magis inde locus.

Pag. 2.

* Sic in exemplari nostro Seldeniano calamo suo correxit ipse Lelandus.
Antea, Num modo non vivum coluisti &c. † Shireburne scribitur in margine
exemplaris quo usus sum.

Officium pietatis.

Sint mœstæ Charites, lubentiaëque,
 Et tristes fileant sales, lepôresque :
 Extinctus jacet en Viatus ille,
 Ille, inquam, decus unicum Britannæ
 Gentis, cujus ab ore profluebant
 Musarum numeri rotundiores.
 Vos cygni pia turba concinentes
 Sublimem medio locate cœlo
 Vestrum pro meritis suis poëtam,
 Et famam date candidi perennem.

Conjunctio animorum.

Me tibi conjunxit comitem gratissima Granta,
 Granta Camœnarum gloria, fama, decus.
 Dividet illa animos mors ingratiſſima nostros?
 Non faciet : longum chare Viate vale.

Comparatio.

Qualis erat clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax :
 Qualis & in bello Troicus Hec̃tor erat :
 Qualis erat curru celeri convectus Achilles :
 Nostra quidem talis palma Viatus eques.

Pag. 3.

Immortalis Viatus.

Ante suos Titan radios ostendere mundo
 Desinet, & nitidas Cynthia pulchra faces :
 Desinet ante novos flores producere tellus
 Quam pereat nomen, clare Viate, tuum.

Delectus amicorum.

Candido amicorum numerum dedit aula Viato ;
 Sed tres præcipue selegit amicus amicos.
 Excoluit largi Poyningi nobile pectus.
 Ingenio Blagi delectabatur acuto.
 Doctrinæ titulo gratus Masonius albo.
 Hi nunc defunctum lachrimarum flumine lugent,
 Tergemina charum resonantes voce Viatum.

Apotheôsis.

Inter coelicolas nuper certamen obortum :
 Dissidii vero caussa Viatus erat.
 Mars ait est noster juvenum fortissimus ille :
 Phœbus at ingenii flos ait ille meus.
 Mercurius virga litem dissolvit, & altis
 Intulit exutum corpore syderibus.

Communis dolor.

Tristi carmine passerem Catullus
 Exstinctum queritur parum pudicus.
 Deflet Stella suæ vices Columbæ
 Vates molliculus, tener, cinædus.
 At nos qui colimus severiora,
 Et Musas sequimur sacrationes,
 Lumen iudicii boni Viatum
 Abreptum querimur dolore iusto.

Pag. 4.

Anglus par Italis.

Bella suum merito jactet Florentia Dantem :
 Regia Petrarchæ carmina Roma probet.
 His non inferior patrio sermone Viatus,
 Eloquii secum qui decus omne tulit.

Gemitus turturis.

Æria turtur gemitus tunc fudit ab ulmo,
 E medio raperent quum tristia fata Viatum.

Mors victrix.

Tu bellatorum vicisti tela, Viate :
 Nulla manus mortis vincere tela potest.

Unicus phoenix.

Una dies geminos phoenixes non dedit orbi.
 Mors erit unius, vita sed alterius.
 Rara avis in terris confectus morte Viatus,
 Houardum heredem scripserat ante suum.

Vita post cineres.

Dicere nemo potest recte periisse Viatum,
 Ingenii cujus tot monumenta vigent.

Querela Philomelæ.

Pag. 5.

Tempore non solito cecinit Philomela canora,
 Virtutis caderet quum prima corona Viatus.
 Cantrix cantorem merito lugebat ademptum.
 Officii memor adsonuit nemus omne canenti.

Mons acutus.

Logueri burgus, quem nomine Montis acuti
 Aetas nostra vocat, dominum, gratumque patronum
 Sollicitis votis oprabat habere Viatum.
 Unde suas cœpit paullatim expandere cristas.

Ast

Ast animis nunc spe sublata concidit omni,
 Ingentem totis tectis patiturque ruinam.
 Hinc Murotriges crudelia fata vocare
 Non cessant, subito quæ subtrahere Viatum.

Cantii desiderium.

Exstinctum * lugeto tuum generosa Viatum
 Cantia; quo vivo lumine major eras.

Vaga fluvius.

Nuper clara Vagæ facies: nunc fuscula nympa
 Est luteis turbata vadis, dominumque Viatum
 Sublatum queritur salebroso murmure tristis.
 Quid quod & infelix lachrimis indulget obortis,
 Verberat & curvas violento gurgite ripas?

Alaunodunum.

Pag. 6. Magnanimus dum vixit Alaunia castra Viatus
 In pretio stabant: sed nunc tutore remoto
 Deponunt animos, & culmina celsa reclinant.

Clades eloquentiæ.

Eloquii flumen, lumen, fulmenque Viatus
 Concidit, argutum nunc filet omne melos.

Lima Visti.

Anglica lingua fuit rudis & sine nomine rhythmus:
 Nunc limam agnoscit, docte Viate, tuam.

Nobilitas debet Viato.

Nobilitas didicit te præceptore Britanna
 Carmina per varios scribere posse modos.

Viatus psaltes.

Transtulit in nostram Davidis carmina linguam,
 Et numeros magna reddidit [† arte] pares.
 Non morietur opus tersum, spectabile, sacrum:
 Clarior hac fama parte Viatus erit.

Elementorum luctus.

Non facit officium solitum vis ignea cœli:
 Irriguas aër solvitur in lachrimas.
 Turbine ventorum montes confurgit in altos
 Pontus: terra macram tristitiamque refert.
 Causa quidem iusta est, sensere elementa Viatum
 Delicias orbis deperiisse meras.

* Sic calamo correxit Lelandus, Antea *perluge tuum*. † Vox inclusa supra lin. calamo scribitur in Exemplari nostro Seldeniano.

Calculus Cæsaris.

Pag. 7.

Carolus eximias vires laudare Viati
 Cæsar, & eloquium est solitus laudare Viati.
 Ingenuos mores Cæsar laudare Viati,
 Ingeniumque probum solitus laudare Viati.
 Cæsaris unius multorum calculus instar.

Prosopographia.

Si quis in hac nostra non vidit gente Viatum,
 Hæc legat, atque viri formam sibi colligat omnem.
 Corpore procerum finxit natura Viatum,
 Ejus & invictis nervos dedit illa lacertis.
 Addidit hinc faciem, qua non formosior altra.
 Læta serenatæ subfixit lumina fronti,
 Lumina fulgentis radiis imitantia stellas.
 Cæsariem juveni subflavam contulit: inde
 Defluxit sensim crinis, calvumque reliquit.
 Sylva sed excrevit promissæ densula barbæ.
 Quisquis erit posthac syncerus cultor honesti
 Laudibus emeritis felicem tollat ad astra
 Nobile solertis naturæ plasma Viatum.

Viatus aquila.

Summa petit magni Jovis ales & ardua tentat.
 Talis naturæ dote Viatus erat.

Viatus ornamentum patriæ.

Pag. 8.

Cedrinæ decori sunt celsis montibus umbræ,
 Malaque sollicitè paradiso punica culto.
 Sunt teretes decori fecundis vitibus uvæ;
 Purpureæque rosæ, violæque nitentibus hortis.
 Ingenuis decori cunctis patriæque Viatus
 Vivus erat, patriæ mortuus ille decus.

Corona Viati.

Castalii fontis quum margine forte sederent
 Ex hedera Musæ nuper texere corollam,
 Auro pingentes solito de more corymbos.
 Circulus & postquam justum coiisset in orbem
 Quæstio Cyrrheas est inter oborta sorores,
 Fæta poetarum quis tandem præmia ferret?
 Virginei quæ prima chori sic ora resolvit
 Calliope, docto sunt munera digna Viato
 Dixerat, & placuit reliquis sententia Nymphis.

* Atropos

* Atropos has illi laudes invidit acerba,
 Infestaque manu vitalia stamina rupit.
 Confectum Musæ crudeli vulnere myrtam
 Eluxere suum lachrimis, gemitusque dedere
 Talia dicentes: potuit mors tollere corpus,
 Vivet at ingenium nostri sine fine Viati.

Nobilitas animi.

Fig. 9. Intumuit nunquam fortunæ dotibus amplis.
 Nec se felicem duxit splendore Viatus
 Aulæ, nec strepitu rerum, procerumve favore.
 Rectius ille animum studiis cordatus avebat
 Exornare bonis, coeloque reponere curam.
 Nobilitas hæc est animi verissima magni.
 Est hic thesaurus longe pretiosior auro
 Nomine quo mundo distractus in æthere vivit.
 Quid juvat immenso nunc indulgere dolori,
 Aut desiderio rapti languere Viati?
 Curemus potius studiis imitaries illum
 Sanctis, inque viros forteis evadere. Tandem
 Sic nos efficiet quoque gloria vera Viatos.

Annulus Viati.

Annulus in digito solitus radiare Viati
 Fabre factus erat, gemmaque superbus achate;
 Cæsaris effigies in qua verissima Juli
 Sculpta, occludendis signum spectabile chartis.
 Cæsaris ad summam virtutem calcar imago
 Ingenitas auxit vires animosque Viati.

Epitaphium.

Urna tenet cineres ter magni parva Viati,
 Fama per immensas sed volat alta † plagas.

L O N D I N I


Ad signum ænei Serpentis.

* Ita calamo correxit Lelandus. Antea *Atropos*. † Ad calcem exemplaris nostri Seldeniani hanc notam posuit *Vallani* quidam (vir doctus, ni fallor) ad quem anno MDLXXIV. pertinebat libellus: *R. Stanyhurst of furzefalls Inn Gentleman made an Epitaph upon the Death of Walter Bermyngham, &c.*

^a L E L A N D ' S

ITINERARY.

VOL. II.

 The Number of Folios answering the Original is put in the Margin.

In a spare Leaf at the beginning is this Memorandum, viz.

^b *John Samme*, Abbate of *Shirburne* in *Dorsetshire*, did build the Este Parte of thabbay Chirch at *Shirburn*, and *Peter Rameffun* Abbate there buildid the West Part of the same Chirch not very many Yeres fynes.

The Prior of *Shirburn* lying yn the Toun can bring me to the old Librarie yn *Shirburne* c.

Quinta die Maii Anno D. 1542.

Fol. 1.

FROM *London* to *New Brentford* 8. miles. There is a Bridge apou *Brent Ryveret* of 3. Arches, and an Hospital buildid with Brike on the farther ende of it.

From *Brentford* to *Hundeslawe* 2. Miles. There was in the West Ende of the Toune an Houfe of Freres of the Ordre of the ^d Tile of the Trinite."

There rennith a Lande Water thorough the Hethe of *Hundeslaw* as a Drene to the hole Hethe, that is of a great Cumpace, and 1 passid by a Bridge of Tymbre over it.

From *Hundeslaw* to *Longeforde* 2 v. Miles.

A litle beyond this Village is a Bridge of Tymbre at the which the Mille Water of *Langford* breking out above yn the Medowes doth mete with one of the 2. greate principale Armes that brekith out of *Colne brooke*.

Columnus flu.
Colunbroke,
corrupte
Colcbroke.

^a No Title in the Original. ^b In the Margin are these words added since by Mr. Leland: This is false. ^c Both these Paragraphs are omitted in Mr. Burton's Transcript. ^d Lege, Title.

Vol. 2.

A

This

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

This Arme, as one told me, brekith out of *Colne* or ever it cum by the Ende of *Uxbridge*, and metith not very far beneth *Langford* Bridge with the principal streame of *Colne*.

A litle beyond *Langford* Bridge is a Bridge of Wood, under the which the principal streame of *Colne* Ryver rennith, and thens more then a Mile goith into *Tamise* by *Stanes* Chirch a litle above *Stanes* Bridg ap-on the *Tamise*.

Coleham the Erle of *Darby's* House stondith on the hither side of this streame about a Mile above the Bridge.

From this Bridge to *Colebrok* Bridge of *Tymbre* about a Mile.

Al the Ground from a Mile or more a this side *Langford* to *Colebrok* Bridge is al low Pasture Ground, and at Rages of Rayne by Rising of the Ryver much overflowen.

Under *Colebrooke* Bridge of *Tymbre* rennith the secund of the 2. principale Armes of *Cole* Ryver, and this to my Estimation is the lesser of the 2. It brekith owt of the principale Streame a 2. Miles above *Colebroke* Toun yn a Mooreisch Grounde about a Mile lower then *Uxbridge* Toun.

Uxbridge 3.
Miles from
Colebrook
Toune.

This Arme rennith by it self about a Mile and a half beneth *Colebrook* Toun into the *Tamise* a litle above *Ancrewike*, wher was a Priory of Nunnes.

Colebrook Toun is a 2. Miles from *Stanes*.

The Toune of *Colebrok* is set on eche side of the Ryver of *Cole*, but the far greater Part of it is on the West side of the Ryver: and there is a Chapelle of Brike made of late Dayes. The Paroche Chirch is a Mile of.

Fol. 2.

From *Colne brooke* to a Place wher I passid over *Burne* Ryveret a 4. or 5. Miles.

This Water risith out of a Morisch Spring on the liste Hond as I roode from *Stok* wher the Erle of *Huntendun* lyith: and, as I gesse, goith by *Burneham* and about *Eiton* College toward the *Tamise*.

A 2. or 3. Miles beyond the Passage over *Burne* I cam to *Maidenbed* Bridge of *Tymbre* ap-on the *Tamise*.

A litle above the Bridge *ripa citeriori Tamesis* I saw a clifly Ground as hanging over the *Tamise* and sum Buffchis groinge on it. I coniectid that ther had beene sum site of an auncient Building.

Fraticea Syl-
va, Angl.
Frithe.

There is great Warfeage of *Timbre* and fier Wood on the West Ende of the Bridge, and this Wood cummith out of *Barkshir*, and the great Woddis of the Forest of *Windelesore*, and the greate *Frithe*.

Heere mark that as much Grounde as lyith bytwixt the

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

3

Arme of *Colne*, that goith thoroug *Colebroke* Toun, and the Bridge of *Maidenbed* is yn *Buckinghamshir*. beyond is *Barkeleshire*.

The Toun of *Maidenbed* stondith a praty distance from the *Tamise* side, and is meately welle buildid.

The South side of the Toun is yn the Paroche of *Bray*.

The North side is in the Paroch of ^a

From *Maidenbedde* Toun a 2. Miles by narrow wooddy Way to the Frithe. And so thorough the Frithe 3. Miles and more.

Then to ^b a praty Tounlet a 2. Miles.

At the West Ende of this Tounlet rennith *Loden* a praty Ryver, and so brekith out in Armes that therby I passid over 4. Bridgis.

Thens a Mile and an half to *Sunning*, an uplandisch Toun, but sette on a fair and commodius Grounde. The *Tamise* rennith under it in a plesant Vale.

I markid no very great Antiquite in the Chirch. it is impropriate onto the Decanerie of *Saresbyri*.

In the Presbyteri is one *Fitton* an Esquier buried.

In the South Isle be 2. or 3. *Vouësses* buried, Kinswomen ^c to Bishhop of *Saresbyri*.

In the North Isle be 2. of the

There is an old Chapelle at the Est End of the Chirch of *S. Sarik*, whither of late tyme resortid in Pilgrimage many folkes for the Disease of Madnes.

The Bishhop of *Saresbyri* hath had at *Sunning* afore the Conquest an auncient Maner Place, and ^dhath be Lordes there. And yet remainith a fair olde House there of Stone even by the *Tamise* Ripe, longging to the Bishhop of *Saresbyri*: and therby is a fair Parke.

This Place is in *Barkeleshir* 3. Miles above *Henley*.

From *Sunning* to *Reading* 2. Miles.

There is a Park cumming into *Reading* Toun longging to the late Monasterie there.

There is no maner of token that ever the Toun of *Reading* was waullid. yet is it a very auncient Toun, and at this Tyme the best Toun of al *Barkeleshire*. There was a Castelle in the *Saxons* Tyme in this Towne: and the name of *Castelle-Streat* yet remaynithe, lying from Est to West to passe to *Newbyri*: But I could not perceive or clerely lerne wher it stoode. But by al lykelihod at the West-Ende of the *Castelle-Streat*: and, as sum think, about the Place of Execution.

Fol. 3.

^a Sic in Autographo & in Exscripto Burtoniano. Adde Cookham, ^b Supple Twisford. ^c To the Bishop B. ^d Deest hath in B.

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It is very likely that a peace of the Abbay was buildid of the Ruines of it.

Peraventure it stooode wher thabbay was.

S. *Edwarde* the Martyr's Mother-yn-Law for Penaunce buildid, as I have redde, a Monasterie of Nunnes yn *Reading*.

There is a constant fame that this Nunnery was wher S. *Maries* a Paroche Chirch is now yn *Reading*.

King *Henry* the first making an Abbay at *Reading* of Blak Monkes suppressid this House, as I hard, giving the Landes thereof to his Abbay. But for more certente know whither the old Nunnery stooode not yn the Place wher the abbay of *Reading* stondith?

And whither S. *Maries* were not of a newer Foundation?

On the Northside of the *Castelle-Streat* was a late a fair House of Gray Freres.

In the Toune be 3. Paroche Chirchis. S. *Giles* a this side *Kenet* Ryver : Sainct *Maries*, and S. *Laurence* beyond *Kenet*.

S. *Maries* is as the Principal Paroche of the Toun for Auncientnes : and stondith in the Hart of it.

S. *Laurence* stondith by West hard by cumming yn at the principal Gate of thabbay.

West North West of S. *Laurence* Chirch was an Almose House of Poore Sisters by al lykelihod of the Foundation of sum Abbate of *Reading* : and remaynid ontyl such tyme * one *Thorne* Abbate of *Reading* suppressid it in King *Henry* the vij. Dayes, and gave the Landes of it onto the Use of the Almoner of his Abbay. But *Henry* the vij. cumming to *Reading*, and asking what old House that was : thabbate told hym. and then the King wyllid hym to convert the House self and the Landes *in pios usus*. Wherapon thabbate desirid that it might be made a Grammar-Schole, and so it was.

One *Wylliam Dene*, a riche man and fervant in thabbay of *Reading*, gave 200. Markes in Mony toward the avauncement of this Schole : as it apperith by the Epiraphie on his Grave in the Abbay Chirch of *Reading*.

The Ryver of *Kenet* cummith thorough the Midle of *Reading* Toun, but devidid principally into 2. Partes, wherof the principal streame cummith thorough a great wood Bridge in the South side of the Toune.

The Arme that breketh out of *Kenet* is caullid comunely about the Quarters of the Toune the *halowid Brooke*, and brekith out of the principal streame of *Kenet* up above the Toune by West South West aboute the *Bere*, wher thabbat of *Reading* had a fair Manor Place of Bryke, and so

* That one B.

cumming doune by Medowes ynto *Reading* Toun passith thorough a Peace of thabbay clenfing the Filth of it. and a litle lower joinith againe with the great streame: and a litle lower *Kenet* hole streame goith into *Tamise* Ryver. So that *Tamise* River cummith within half a Mile by Est North Est of *Reading*. In the Vale of the Toun of *Reading*, wher the 2. Armes of *Kenet* renne nere together, I markid diverse Armelettes breking out of the 2. Streames and making Medi-amnes, over the which be dyverse Bridges of Wood. And these Waters be very commodius for diers, welle occupied there: for the Toun chiefly stondith by clothyng.

Fol. 5.

From *Reading* to *Causeibam*, shortly caullid *Causham*, aboute half a Mile, wher is a great mayne Bridge of Tymbre over the *Tamise*, wher I markid that it restid most apon fundation of Tymbre, and yn sum Places of Stone.

Toward the North End of this Bridge stondith a fair old Chapelle of Stone on the right Hond, pilid in the Fundation for the Rage of the Streame of the *Tamise*.

Ther is no Bridge on the *Tamise* upward betwixt this and *Walingford*, distant about a 10. Miles of. And byneth this *Causham* Bridge to *Henley* five Miles, and a half lower is first *Sunning* Bridge of Tymbre, and *Great-Marlaw*-Bridge.

Bissham Priorie in *Barkshir* on the *Tamise* a 3. Miles above *Maidenbed*.

Hurley apon the *Tamise* a Celle to *Westminstre* a Mile above *Bissham*.

Little-Marlaw, wher the Priorie of Nunnes was, a 2. Miles above *Maidenbed*, stonding in *Bukinghamshir*.

Great-Merlaw, wher the Bridge of Timbre is over the *Tamise*, a Mile above it.

Medmenham, a Celle to *Woburn* in *Bedfordshir*, a Mile above *Bissham* as the *Tamise* * goith in *Bukinghamshir*.

Beyond *Causham* Bridge is *Causham* Villag in *Oxfordshir*.

Thens I rode a v. Miles or more al by great Wooddes.

And thens by Chaumpaine Hilly Ground a 4. Miles to *Ewelme*, an uplandisch Village.

Ewelme was the Inheritance of the *Chaucers*.

Thomas Chaucer the last Heire Male Owner of it is buried yn an high Marble Tumbe in a fair Chapelle in the Paroch Chirch of *Ewelme*, on the Southside of the Quier with this Epitaphie;

Fol. 6.

Hic jacet Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam Dñs istius Villa, & Patronus istius ecclesie: qui obiit 18. die Mensis Novembris anno D. 1434. Et Matildis uxor ejus, quæ obiit 28. die Mensis Aprilis Anno D. 1436.

* Goeth into Buckingham-shire B.

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Sum say, that this *Chaucer* was a Marchant Man, and about a 1000 li. Landes by the Yere, and that Wollefakkes be yn *Ewelme* in token of Marchaundise. And Menne say likewise, that he b mindid the Fundation of the Hospitale of *Ewelme*, and also the Hospitale by *Dunnintoun-Castelle*. But *William* Duke of *Southf.* did build them booth, eche pore Man ther having xiiij. d. by the Weeke.

Alice, Doughter and Heire to *Thomas Chaucer* and *Martilde*, tooke to Husband *William de la Pole* Duke of *Southfolk*: the which for Love of her and the Commodite of her Landes fell much to dwelle yn *Oxfordshir* and *Barkshir* wher his Wifes Landes lay.

This *William* translatid and encreasid the Manor Place of *Ewelme*.

I think that *Ewelme* tooke Name of a great Poole afore the Maner Place and Elmes grouing about it.

Ewelme Paroche Chirch a cumly and new Peace of Work stonding on an Hille was lately made by *William* Duke of *Southfolk* and *Alice* his Wife.

William was slayn, and *Alice* supervivid, and after was by-ried yn the Paroche Chirch of *Ewelme* on the South side of the High Altare in a riche Tumbé of Alabaistre, with an Image in the Habite of a Woues crounid lying over it, and having this Epitaphie on it:

Orate pro anima Serenissimæ Principissæ Aliciæ, Ducissæ Suffolchiæ, hujus Ecclesiæ Patronæ, & primæ fundatricis hujus Elemosynariæ. quæ obiit 20. die Mensis Maij, anno Di. 1475. litera Dominicali A.

The Pratie Hospitale of poore Men is hard joynid to the West Ende of *Ewelme* Paroche Chirch: and much after the Building of the Vicars Houses at *Windefore* yn a Circle.

In the Midle of the Area of the Hospitale is a very fair Welle.

The Master or Provost of the Almose House hath ther a praty Lodging. every poore Man hath 14d. a Weke.

I redde these folowing in a Table in *Ewelme* Chirch: Pray for the Soules of John Duk of Southfolk, and Elizabeth his Wife. This John was Sun and Heire to William and Alice.
c *Leiland.*"

fol. 7.

John de la Pole Duk of *Southfolk* had by *Elisabeth* d *John* Erle of *Lincoln*, *Edmund* after Duk of *Southfolk*, *Richard*, *William*: e and" that was f at Scholar yn *Gunville-Haul* in *Cambridge*, and lyith buried at *Baberham*.

a Bought B. b Mended B. c This word, shewing that what follows is Mr. Leland's, is wanting in B. d Deest in Autographo: sed addidit Burtonus. e Deest B. f Lege cum B. a Scholar.

ELAND'S ITINERARY.

7

The Maner Place of *Ewelme* is in the Valley of the Village: the Base Court of it is fair, and is buildid of Brike and Tymbre. The inner Part of the House is sette with in a fair Mote, and is buildid richely of Brike and Stone. The Haul of it is fair and hath great Barres of Iren overthuart it instede of Crosse Beames. The Parler by is exceeding fair and lightsum: and so be al the Lodginges there.

The commune saying is that Duk *John* made about the Beginning of King *Henry* the vij. Tymes most of the goodly Buildinges withyn the Mote.

There is a right fair Parke by the Manor Place.

From *Ewelme* to *Haseley* a v. Miles by Chaumpaine Ground sumwhat plentiful of Corne, but most layid to Pasturage.

Haseley is thus devidid into *Grete-Haseley*, *Litle Haseley*, *Lacheford* and *Ricote*.

Great Haseley was of auncient Tyme a Lordship longging by many Descentes to the *Pyperdes*, whose Maner Place was there wher now is the Ferme Place by the Chirch longging to *Windefor* College.

These *Piperdes* were men of fair Possessions, and the name of them as in the principal Maner florish'd onto *Edward* the Thirde dayes, about the which Tyme *Piperdes* Maner Place and the Patronage of the Benefice of *Haseley* was gyven to the College of *Windefore*.

The Armes of *Piperd* apere yn the Est Window of the fair Chauncelle of *Haseley* Chirch.

Litle Haseley, wher Master *Baretine* hath a right fair Mansion Place, and marvelous fair Walkes *topiarii Operis*, and Orchardes, and Pooles, * holdith, as I lernid, of the Maner of *Piperdes* by Knight service.

Lacheforde about the Beginning of *Edward* the Thirde Tyme was parte of the *Pipa^rdes* Landes. Then it chauncid for a younger Sun of *Piperdes* of *Haseley* to do so valiauntly in Batelle agayn the *Scottes* that he was made Knight: and having no Lande, bycause that his Elder Brother was Heire, desirid to have sum smaul Portion of Land; wherapon his Father gave hym *Lacheford* to hold by Knight Service of the Maner of *Piperdes* in *Great Haseley*.

The Stook of this Yong *Piperd* Knight remaynid in *Lacheford* onto 80. Yeres ago: when the last of these *Piperdes* leste a Doughter and Heire, that was married to one *Lenthaul*, a Gentilman of *Herefordshir*, whose Sunne now dwellith in *Lacheforde*.

Ricote longid to one *Fulco de Ricote*.

Fol. 8

* And houldeth B.

After

After it cam to one *Quatermains*.

The House of the *Quatermains* in *Oxfordshir* hath beene famose and of right fair Possessions. Their chief House was at *Weston* by *Ricote*, wher Mr. Clerk now dwellith.

And *Shirburne* withyn a Mile of *Wathelington* Chirch, wher is a strong Pile or Castelet, longid to *Quatremains*: fins a *Fowler*: and by Exchaunge now to *Chaumbrelein* of *Oxfordshir*.

About King *Henry* the vj. Dayes dyvers Brethren dyed of the *Quatremains* one after another, and by a great onlykelihod al the Landes descendid to one *Richard*, the Yonggest of the Brethren, that was a Marchant of *London*, and after Custumer there.

This *Richard* had a servaunt caullid *Thomas Fowler* his Clerk, a toward felaw that after was Chauncelar of the Duchy of *Lancastre*.

Fol. 9.

Richard Quatremains bare great favor to this *Thomas*.

Richard was God-Father to *Thomas* funne, and namid hym *Richard Quatermains Fowler*.

Richard Quatermains lay at *Ricote*: and caussid *Thomas Fowler* to lay at *Westun*.

Richard Quatermains made *Richard Thomas* ^b *Fowler* Sunne Heir of most Part of his Landes, bycause he had no Children.

Richard Quatermains Godfather to *Richard Fowler* made a Right goodly large Chapelle of Eafe hard without the Manor Place of *Ricote*, and foundid ther 2. Chauntre Prestes to sing perpetually for his Soule, enduing the Cantuaries with good Landes: and made a fair House for the Prestes therby.

This Foundation was begon in *Henry* the 6. Dayes: and endid yn *Edward* the 4. Tyme.

This *Richard* foundid also a Cantuarie in *Tame* Paroche Chirche a 2. Miles from *Ricote*, wher he in a Chapelle is buried undre a Marble Stone.

This *Richard* foundid ther also an Hospitale by *Tame* Chirche endowing it by Landes.

Richard Fowler Heir to *Quatremains* was a very onthrif, and sold al his Landes leving his Childern ful smaul lyvinges.

Syr *John Heron*, Treasorer of the Chaumbre to *Henry* the vij. and the viij. boutte the Reverlion of the Lordship of *Ricote*, and *Giles* his Sunne possessid it a while.

Giles Heron wise in wordes, but folisch yn deades, as Syr *Richard Fowler* was, sold *Ricote* to *John Willyams* now Knighte.

Fol. 10.

From *Haseley* to *Miltoun* Village half a Mile.

At this Place, as I hard say, was many Yeres fynes a

Priorie of Monkes : a felle, as one told me, to *Abbingdon*.

The House of the Priorie was by likelihod wher the Farmer's House is now hard by the Chirch Yard. For ther appere Foundations of great Buildinges.

Sum say thar *Mounseir de Louches* House was wher the Farmer's House is.

In the Chirch of *Miltun* is an Highe Tumbe of Fre Stone with the Image of a Knight and a Lady, with an Epitaphie in *Frenche*, declaring that *Richard de Louches* Chivalier and *Helene* his Wife ly buried there.

The Voice ther goith that *Louche* had the Priorie Land gyven hym.

Louches Landes cam to Heires Generales.

Of later Tymes *Davers* had this Lordship of one

. *Syr Regnald Bray* boutte it of *Davers*. The late Lord *Bray* fold it to *Dormer* Mair of *London*.

Ther is a prebend Land in *Miltun* longging to *Lincoln*. The Bisshop of *Lincoln* is Patrone of the Chirch.

There joynith onto *Great-Miltun*, *Litle-Miltoun*, and there is a Chapelle of Eafe dedicate to *S. James*.

From *Haseley* to *Chisilhampton* (vulgo *Chisiltun*) by plaine Ground fruteful of Corne and Grasse, but baren of Wood as al that Angle of *Oxfordshir* is, 3. Miles.

Here is passid over 3. litle Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of *Tame* Ryver, and then straite I rode over a great Bridge under the which the hole Streame of *Tame* rennith.

Ther were a 5. great Pillers of Stone, apou the which was layid a Timbre Bridge.

Thens to *Drayton* Village, longging a late to *Dorcheffre* Abbay.

Thens a Mile to *Dorchester*.

In the Toun of *Dorcheffre* I markid these notable Thinges.

The Abbay of Chanons, wher afore the Conquest was a Bisshopes sete.

Remigius translatid it to *Lincoln*.

Alexander Bisshop of *Lincoln* erectid there an Abbay of Blak Chanons. Yet the Chirch berith the name of *the Prebend Chirch*.

There was buried, as it is said, the Bodie of *S. Birine* Bisshop there.

And there yet remainith the Image of Free Stone that lay on the Tumbe of Bisshop *Aeschwine*, as apperith by the Inscriptioun.

There be buried in the Quier beside divers Abbates a Knight on the South side with an Image crosse leggid, whos name is there oute of remembrance.

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There lyith at the feete of hym one *Stoner* sumtyme a juge (as it apperith by his Habite) ^a in the Raigne of K. E. 3."

There lyith a Knight on the North side of the Quier, whom the late Abbate tooke to be one of the *Segraves*. the Image was of Alabaistre. But after the Abbate told me that he hard of late one say that there was one *Holcum* a Knight buried.

In the Body of the Chauncelle afore the Quier Doore lay a Gentilman caullid *Ways*.

There ly in ^b South Isle of the Quier 3. of the *Draitons*, Gentilmen, one hard by another, under plaine Marble Stones. Mr. *Barentine* hath part of these *Draitons* Landes.

Ther lyith at the Hed of thes *Draitons* one *Gilbert Segrave* a Gentilman under a flat Marble.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch servid a late for the Paroche Chirch.

Syns the Suppression one ^a great riche Man, dwelling in the Toun of *Dorcheestre*, bought the Est part of the Chirch for 140. Poundes, and gave it to augment the Paroch Chirch.

The Toun of *Dorcheestre* was fore defacid by the *Danes*. Of old tyme it was much larger in Building then it is now. There was a Paroche Chirch a litle by South from the Abbay Chirch. And another Paroch Chirch more South above it. There was the 3. Paroch Chirch by South Weste.

In the Clois and Feeldes that lye Southly on the Toun that now standith be founde *Numismata Romanorum* of Gold, Silver, and Brasse.

The Bisshop's Palace, as it ^csaide ther, was at the Tounes End by North West, wher ^d it appere Foundations of old Buildinges: and there as yet be kept the Courtes.

The Ryver of *Tame* cummith first by the Est Ende of the Toun: and then by the South side passing thoroug a very faire Bridge of Stone a litle witoute the Toun.

Cumming from *Wallingford* to *Dorchester* the Toun standith *ulter. ripa Tame*.

The Bridg is of a good length: and a great Stone Causey is made to cum welle onto it. There be 5. principale Arches in the Bridge, and in the Causey joining to the South Ende of it.

Fol. 12. *Tame* and *Isle* metith aboute half a Mile beneth *Dorcheestre* Bridg in the Medowis.

From *Dorchester* to the Fery over the *Tamise* about a Mile. Here the hither Ripe by North is low and Medow Ground.

^a A manu Burtoni. ^b The South B. ^c Is saide B. ^d Yet B. The

The South Ripe ys high al alonge like the long bak of an Hille.

From the Fery to *Walingford* a Mile by mervelus fair Champain and fruteful Ground of Corne.

The Toun of *Walingford* hath beene a very notable Thing and welle waullid. The Diche of the Toun and the Crest wheron the Waulles stooode be yet manifestely perceyvid, and begin from the Castelle going in Cumpace a good Mile and more, and so cummith to *Walingford* Bridg a large Thing of Stone over the *Tamise*.

There remayne yet the Names of these Streates emong other: *Tamise-Streat*, *Fische-Streate*, *Bred-Streat*, *Wood-Streat*, *Goldsmithes-Row*.

And by the Patentes and Donations of *Edmunde* Erle of *Cornewaul* and Lord of the Honor of *Walingford* ^a that ther wer 14. Paroch Chirchis in *Walingford*. And ther be men yet alve that can shew the Places and Cemiteries wher yn the al stooode. At this tyme there be but 3. poore Paroch Chirches in the Town.

Ther was a Priory of Blake Monkes, a Celle to *S. Alban*, suppressid by *Thomas Woulsey* Cardinale, standing hard withyn the West Gate of *Wallingford*.

The Toun and the Castelle was fore defacid by the *Danes* Warres. Yet they meatly refflorischid in the Tyme of *Richard* King of *Romaines* and Erle of *Cornewaulle*, Brother to King *Henry* the 3.

This *Richard* did much Cost on the Castelle.

The Castelle yoinith to the North Gate of the Toune, and hath 3. Dikis, large and deap, and welle waterid. ^b About ech of the 2. first Dikis as upon the Crestes of the Creates of the Ground cast out of rennith an embatelid Waulle now fore yn ruine, and for the most part defaced.

Al the goodly Building with the Tourres and Dungeon be within the 3. Dike.

There is also a Collegiate Chapel emong the Buildinges within the 3. Dike. *Edmund* Erle of *Cornewale*, Sunne to *Richard* King of the *Romains*, was the first Founder and Endower of this College. Fol. 13.

Prince *Edwarde*, as one told me, the *Blak*, augmentid this College.

There is a Decane, 4. Prestes, 6. Clerkes and 4. Choristers. ^c the late Decane afore Dr. *London* that now is buildid a fair Steple of Stone at the Weste Ende

^a Sic Autograph. & B. Lege, it appereth that &c. ^b So the following sentence is read both in the Orig. and B. & Sic Autograph. Deest lacuna in B.

of the Collegiate Chapelle, to making wherof he defacid, as it is said, withoute Licens a Peace of the Kinges Lodging, joyning on the Est Ende of the Chapelle.

The Decane hath a fair Lodging of Tymbre withyn the Castelle: and to it is yoinid a Place for the Ministers of the Chapelle.

From *Walingford* to * *Makeney* in *Barkshir* a good Mile.

Mr. *Molynes* hath a pratie Manor Place of Brike ther.

Curius.

One *Courte* buildid this House of late dayes.

This *Court* was Uncle to *Molines*, that now dwellith at *Makeney*.

Molines hath not this Lordship only, but a nother in *Oxfordshir* not far from *Dorchester*, caullid † *Moungewelle*, and is 50. li. in value by Yere, and hath fair Woodes.

The House of *Molines* habitation byfore the Death of *Court* was yn *Hamptonshir* about an 8. Miles from *Saresbyri* at a Place caullid *Sandbil*, wher is a fair Manor Place.

From *Walingford* to *Sinodune* about a Mile and a half.

Fol. 14. This Place is wonderful dikid about and stondith on a Hille in *Barkshir*, hanging over the *Tamise*. It is yn by Estimation half a Mile. And withyn it hath beene sum Toun, or, as the commune Voice sayith, a Castelle in the *Britannes* Tyme, defacid by lykelihod by the *Danes*.

At this tyme it berith very plentifullye booth Barley and Whete, and *Numismata Romanorum* be ther found yn ploughyng.

About this *Sinodune* beginnith the fruteful Vale of *White-Horse*, and so streccith by South West toward *Farington* Quarters.

This Vale is not plentiful of Woodde.

From *Sinodune* to *Abbingdon* 6. Miles.

A litle a this side the Bridge over the *Ise* at *Abbingdon* is a Confluence of 2. Armes that brekith aboute the Est Ende of *Abbingdon-Abbey* out of the hole streame of the *Ise*, and make 2. litle Illes or Mediamnes. And at this Confluence self in the very Mouth is a very fair Bridge of 7. Arches: and a very litle beneth this Bridge booth the Armes yoinid and renning in one Botom goith ynto *Ise*.

The greath Bridge at *Abbingdon* over *Ise* hath a 14. Arches.

The Toun of *Abbingdon* afore the Abbey was buildid there was caullid *Seukelesham*.

The Abbey was first begon at *Bagley Wood* in *Barkshir* a 2. Miles more upper on the *Ise* then *Abbingdon* now is: but the Foundations and the Workes there prosperid not; wher-

* Markeney B. sed infra Makeney. † Mongewell B.

apon it was tranflatid to *Seukeſham*, and ther finiſhid moſt by the Coſtes of King *Ciſſa*, that there after was buried; but the very Place and Tumble of his Burial was never known ſyns the *Danes* defacid *Abbingdon*.

I hard that ther was an holy Heremite, Kynne to King *Ciſſa*, that lyvid yn the Woodes and Marſches about *Seukeſham*, and that the Abbay for his ſake and by his Meanes was buildid there. Fol. 15.

Ethelwolde, Abbate of *Abbingdon*, and after Biſhop of *Wincheſtre*, yn King *Edgares* did clerely renovate and ^b augmentid this Abbay, digging and cauſſing a Gut to cum out of *Iſis* by force to ſerve and purge thoffices of thabbay.

The Chirche and buildinges that he made ther were after taken doune and new made by *Norman* Abbates in the fiſt *Norman* Kinges Tymes. The eſt Partes wherof yet be ſeene.

The Tower in the midle of the Chirch, al the body of the Chirch, and the Towers at the weſt ende of it wher made by 4. Abbates immediatelie præceding the laſt 4. Abbates of *Abbingdon*.

The latter 2. of the 4. Abbates that buildid the Weſt part of the Chirch were thus namid: *Aſchendune* and *Sante*.

Sante was a Doctor of Divinite, and was imbaſſador at *Rome* bothe for King *Edward* the fourth and *Henrie* the vij.

At the Weſt end of the Area wheryn the Abbay Chirch of *Abbingdon* ſtondith is a Charnel Chapelle, to the which was given the profite of a Chapelle at *Bayworth* by *Bagley-Wood*.

On the South ſide of the Area is al the Abbate and Conventes Lodging.

In old Tymes many of the Villages about *Abbingdon* had but Chapelles of Eaſe, and *Abbingdon* Abbay was their Mother Chirch, and there they buried.

There is at the Weſt ende of thabbay without the Gate a Chirch dedicate to *S. Nicolas*, and buildid by one Abbate *Nicolas* for the Eaſe of the Toun encreaſing with People. Fol. 16.

Again this on the other ſide withoute thabbay Gate is a Chirch dedicate to *S. John*, and there is an Hoſpital having 6. Almoſe Menne. The Kinges be countid for Founders of this Hoſpitale.

There is a Paroch Chirch of *S. Helene* at the South Ende of the Toun apon *Iſis* as the Ryver cummith from the Abbay downeward.

At this Place was ſumtyme a Nunnery: and yn *S. Ethelwoldes* tyme that renewid thabbay of *Abbingdon* wer ſtraunge Thinges and Tumbes found yn digging.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.


There is now an Hospital of 6. Men and 6. Women at S. *Helenes* maintained by a Fraternite ther, as I hard.

A very litle beneth S. *Helenes* cummith a Och Ryver thorough the Vale of *Whit-Horse* into *Isis*.

Ther is a Mille almost at the mouth of this Confluence caullid *Ockemille*, and another above it.

There is a right goodly Crosse of Stone with faire Degres and Imagerie in the Market Steede of *Abbingdon*.

There is also a fair House with open Pillars coverid with a Rose of Leade for Market folkes. The Toun of *Abbingdon* stondith by clothing. The Market is quik there.

 Remembre to speke with Mr. *Bachelor* in *Abbingdon*, and the Prior of *Abbingdon* dwelling a Mile from *Abbingdon*, for the Booke *de Gestis abbatum de Abbingdune*.

Fol. 17. From *Abbingdon* to a fair Waren of Conies longging to thabbay about a Mile.

Thens a 4. Miles to *Chisilhampton*-Bridge.

Thens to *Haseley* 3. Miles.

From *Haseley* to *Oxford* about a 7. Miles.

Robertus de Oilleio that cam into *England* with *Wylliam* Conqueror had given to hym the Baronyes of *Oxford* and *Sainct Waleries*.

This *Robert* made the Castelle of *Oxford*, and, as I conject, other made the Waulles of *Oxford* or repairid them.

* This *Robert* made the Chapelle of S. *George* in the Castelle of *Oxforde*, and foundid a College of Prebendaries there.

This *Robert* dyid without Issue, and wher he was buried it is not very certainly knowen.

Joannes de Eimerio. This *Robert* had one *John de^b Eimerio* that was exceding familiar with hym, and had beene in the Warres as fworen Brother onto hym, and had promised to be partaker of *Robertes* Fortunes *c*. Wherapon he enrichid hym with Possessions, and, as sum think, gave hym S. *Waleries*.

Fol. 18.

Robert Oilley had a Brother caullid *Nigellus*, of whom be no verie famose thinges written.

Nigellus had a funne caullid *Robert* that provid a very noble Man.

This *Robert* the 2. had a Wife caullid *Edith Forne*, a Woman of Fame and highly estemid with King *Henry* d the . . . by whose procuration *Robert* weddid her.

a Ocke B. b Lege, Eiverio. c In this Place Mr. Leland has put this Memorandum. --- Titulus. Incipit liber Euclidis philosophi de arte Geometrica ab Athalarco Badoniense de Arabico in Latinum translatus. 456. proposita & propositiones, &c 11. porismata præter axiomata singulis libris præmissa. This omitted in B. d Adde first cum B.

This *Robert* began the Priorie of Blake Chanons at *Osene* by *Oxford* among the Isles that *Isis* Ryver ther makith.

Sum write that this was the occasion of making of it. *Edith* used to walk out a *Oxford* Castelle with her Gentilwomen to solace and that often tymes, wher yn a certen place in a tre as often as she came b a^a certen pies used to gether to it, and ther to chattré, and as it wer to speke onto her. *Edith* much marveling at this matier, and was sumtyme fore ferid as by a wonder.

Fol. 19.

Whereapon she sent for one *Radulph*, a Chanon of S. *Frediswides*, a Man of a vertuous Life and her Confessor, asking hym Counsel: to whom he answerid, after that he had seene the fascion of the Pies Chattering only at her Cumming, that she should builde sum Chirch or Monasterie in that Place. Then she entreatid her Husband to build a Priorie, and so he did, making *Radulph* the first Prior of it.

The Cumming of *Edith* to *Osene* and *Radulph* Waiting on her, and the tre with the Chattering Pies be paintid in the Waulle of tharch over *Edith* Tumbe in *Osene* Priorie.

There lyith an Image of *Edith* of Stone in thabbite of a Woves, holding an Hart in her right Hond, on the North side of the High Altare.

Robert Oilley, the 2. Founder of *Osene* Priorie, was buried in thabbay of *Eignesham*, a 3. Miles from *Oxford*.

Robert Oilley the 2. had faire Issue by *Edith* his Wife, among the which *Henry* was his Heire.

This *Henry* lyith buried yn *Osene* Chirch, in the veri Midle of the Presbyteri, under a flatte Marble Stone, wherapon is a flourid^c Crossid porturid. This *Henry* had *Henry* the 2. And from *Henry* the 2. were other Discentes: but in proceffe the Landes of the *Oilleys* were disparkelid.

Ther is at this tyme one of the *Oilleis* a Man of a 140. li. Land dwelling

This *Oilley* hath to Wife my Ladie *Williams* Doughter of *Ricote*.

He is now communely caullid *Doilley* of this Title *de Oilleio*.

Ela, Countes of *Warwik*, a Woman of a very great Riches and Nobilite, lyith buried at the Hedde of the Tumbe of *Henry Oilley*, undre a very fair flat Marble, in the Habite of a Woves, Graven yn a Coper Plate.

Ela gave many rich Jewelles to *Osene*, but no Landes.

Fol. 20.

Ela gave sum Landes to *Royle* Abbay by *Osene*.

Ela gave riche giftes to thabbay of *Reading*.

^a To Oxford B. Lege, of Oxford, ut in Monastico Anglicano. ^b Deepest a in B. ^c Crossed B.

On the North side of the Presbyteri of *Osene* Chirch is buried undre an Arche *John Saincte John* a famose Man in an high and large Tumbe of Marble.

S. John's Wife lyith under a flat Marble by her Husbandes Tumbe.

Beaufort a Knight lyith in the Quier at the Hed of Countes *Ela*.

This *Bewfort* and an Abbate of *Osene* buildid the Body of the Chirch now standing at *Osene*, and ther be porturid their Images in the Volt of it.

There be very faire doble Isles on eche side of the Body of the Chirch.

There is buried at *Osene* yn our Lady Chapelle a Noble Man of the *Placetes*, in a fair Tumbe with an Image.

One *Thomas Kidlington*, borne at *Kidlington* in *Oxfordshir*, Abbate of *Osene*, buildid many Yeres sins the Chapelle of our Lady on the North side of the Presbyterie of *Osene* Chirch.

There were in the Beginning certen Priors at *Osene*: and then the Rulers of the House were made Abbates: at the which tyme the Landes of *Osene* were augmentid and partly given with a certen peculiar Jurisdiction spiritual yn *Glocestreshir*.



One Mr. *James Bayllie* of *Oxford* hath a peace of a Booke of the Actes of the Abbates of *Osene*.

Fol. 21.

From *Oxford* thorough the Southgate and Bridge of fundrie Arches over *Isis*, and a long Causey in *ulter. ripa* in *Barkshir* by a good Quarter of a Mile or more, and so up to *Hinxey* Hille, about a Mile from *Oxford*.

From this Place the Hilly Grounde was meately wooddy for the space of a Mile: and thens 10. Miles al by Chaumpain, and sum Corne, but most Pasture, to *Farington*, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille.

Sum caulle this Toun *Cheping-Farington*; but there is other none or very smaule Market now at it.

This Tounet hath but one Paroch Chirche that hath a Crosse Isle.

In the Chirch yard is a very fair Chapelle of the Trinite made by on *Cheyny*, buried ther in a high Tumbe of Marble: and ther is a Cantuarie endowed. *Cheney* Lord Warden of the 5. Portes now geveth it.

The Personage is a 40. li. by Yere longging to a Prebende yn *Saresbyri*, that young * *Canelcant* a *Florentine* now hath.

I asked for the Castelle that the Favorers of *Matilde* Em-

peres erectid at this Place, and King *Stephan* after pullid doune: but they could telle me naught of it.

I lernid of certentye that a Mile out of *Farington* toward the right way * *Higheworth* Toun v. Miles from *Farington*, wher is a good Market for *Barkshir* on the *Wensday*, appereth a great Diche, wher a Fortresse, or rather a Camp of War, hath beene, as sum say, dikid by the *Danes* for a sure Campe.

From *Farington* onto *S. John's-Bridge* of 3. Arches of Stone and a Causey a 3. Miles *dim.* al by low grownd, and subject to the overflowinges of *Isis*.

I lernid that *Northlech*-broke, that cummith after to *Estleche*, enterith into *Isis* a litle byneth *S. John's-Bridg*.

This *Northlech* Water cummith from North to South.

Northlech is a praty uplandisch Toun viij. Miles from *S. John's-Bridg* by North. *Estleche* is a 5. Miles lower. both set *ripa citer.* as I cam.

As I rode over *Isis* I lernid that *ulter. ripa* was in *Glocestreshir*, and *citerior* † and *Barkshir*, and *Oxfordshir* not far of.

At the very ende of *S. John's-Bridge in ripa ulteriori* on the right Hond I saw a Chapelle in a Medow, and greate Enclosures of stone Waulles.

Fol. 22.

Heere was *in hominum memoria* a Priory of Blake Chanons of the Patronage of the Duke of *Clarence* or *York*. When this Priory was suppressid there were 3. Cantuaries erectid in the Chirch of *Lechelade*: and ther remaynid ontylle of late dayes one *Undrewoode*, Decane of *Wallingforde*, founde Meanes that 2. of these Cantuaries should be at *Wallingford-College*, and the third to remaine at *Lechelade*.

From *S. John's-Bridge* to *Lechelade* about half a Mile. it is a praty olde Village, and hath a pratie *pyramis* of Stone, at the West Ende of the Chirch.

From *Lechelade* to *Fairford* about a 4. Miles al by low ground, in a maner in a levelle, most apt for grasse, but very barein of Woodde.

Fairford is a praty uplandisch Toun, and much of it longith with the Personage to *Tewkesbyri-Abbey*.

There is a fair Mansion Place of the *Tames* hard by the Chirch Yarde, buildid thoroughly by *John Tame* and *Edmunde Tame*. The bakside wherof goith to the very Bridg of *Fairford*.

Fairford never florishid afore the Cumming of the *Tames* onto it.

John Tame began the fair new Chirch of *Fairforde*, and *Edmunde Tame* finishid it.

* To Highworth B. † Lege in *Barkshir cum B.*

Both *John* and *Edmund* ly buried in a Chapelle of the Northside of *Fairford* Quier.

Epitaph: Joannis Tame.

Orate pro animabus Joannis Tame armigeri & Aliciæ uxoris ejus. qui quidem Joannes obiit 8. die Mensis Maij, a^o. D. 1500, & an^o. regni Regis Henrici 7. 16^o. Et prædicta Alicia obiit 20. die Mensis Decembris, An^o. D. 1471.

Epitaph: Edmundi Tame.

Hic jacet Edmundus Tame miles, & Agnes, & Elizabeth uxores ejus. qui quidem Edmundus obiit primo die Octobr. a^o. D. 1534. & a^o. regis Henr. 8. 26.

Fol. 23.

Fairford Water risith a 5. Miles North North West from *Fairford*, and after rennith about a Mile lower thorough *Welleford* Village, and about a Mile lower as it were betwixt *Welleford* and *S. John's-Bridge* goith into *Isis*.

The streame of *Isis* lyith from *S. John's-Bridge* thus upward: From *S. John-Bridge* to *Lechelad* more then half a Mile.

From *Lechelade* to *Eiton* Castelle in *Wileshir*, wher great Ruines of a Building in *Wyleshir*, as in *ulteriori ripa*, remayne yet, a 2. Miles upper on the *Isis*.

From *Eiton* Castelle to *Nunne-Eiton* a Mile, to *Grekelade*, or rather *Crikelade*, a 2. Miles.

Eiton the Lord *Zouches* Castelle.

Nunne-Eiton longgid to *Godstow*.

Crekelade is in the farther Ripe of *Isis*, and stondith in *Wileshire*.

Loke here wher *Braden* Water cumming out of *Wileshir* dooth go ynto *Isis*.

From *Faireford* to *Pultun* aboute a 2. Miles *dim*. Going out of *Fairford* I passid over the Water, wher is a Bridg of 4. Stone Arches.

Ther cummith a litle bek by *Pulton*, that after * goit at a Mille a litle above into the *Isis*.

*Amney flu-
violus.*

Then cummith *Amney-Broke* into *Isis*. *Cowberle* Water cummith into

I notid a litle beyond *Pulton* Village *Pulton* Priorie, wher was a Prior and 2. or 3. Blake Chanons with hym

I saw yn the *Waulles* wher the Presbyterie was 3. or 4. Arches, wher ther were Tumbes of Gentilmen: I think that there was byried sum of the *Saint-Maurs*. And of surety on *S. Maur* Founder of it was buried there.

As I passid out of *Pulton* Village I went over the Bek of *Pulton*, rising not far above.

* Goeth at a Mille a litle above *Downe Amney* Village into *Amney* Water, and soe into *Isis*. &c. B. & quidem in Autographo supra into the *Isis* scribitur, *Downeamney* Village into *Amney* Water.

Pulton-Bek about a Mile beneth *Pulton* goith at a Mille a *Amnis* flu. litle above *Dounamney* into *Amney* streame.

From *Pulton* toward *Amney* Villag I passid over *Amney* Water, and so to *Amney* Village, leving it on the right hand.

Amney Brook risith a litle above *Amney* Toun by North out of a Rok: and goith a 3. Miles of or more to *Doune-amney*, wher Syr *Antony Hungreford* hath a fair House of Stone *ripa ulter*.

Amney goith into *Isis* a Mile beneth *Dounamney* again *Nunne Eton* in *Willbir*.

From *Pulton* to *Cirencestre* a 4. Miles.

Fol. 24.

Cirencestre stondith on *Churne* Ryver.

Churncestre caullid in *Latine* *Corinium*.

Ther was afore the Conquest a fair and riche College of Prebendaries in this Toun; but of what *Saxon's* Foundation no man can telle.

Henry the first made this College an Abbay of Chanons Regulares, gyving them the Landes of the Prebendaries totally, and sum other Thinges. *Rumbaldus*, Chauncelar to King *Edward the Confessor*, was Dene of this House, and buried in the Body of the Chirch, as it apperith by the Epiraphy on his Tumbe.

The Est Parte of the Chirch of *Cirencestre*-Abbay shewith to be of a very old Building. The West Part from the *Transeptum* is but new Work to speke of. King *Richard* the first gave to *Cirencestre* the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundreds therabout yn *Glocestreshir*.

The Landes of *Cirencestre*-Abbay litle augmentid fins the Tyme of the Fundation by *Henry* the first.

There ly 2. Noble Men of *S. Amandes* buried withyn the Presbyterie of *Cirencestre*-Abbay Chirch.

And there is buried the Hart of * *Sentia*, Wife to *Richard* King of *Romains*, and Erle of *Cornwalle*.

Serlo first Abbate of *Cirencestre*.

This *Serlo* made his Brother Prior of *Bradene-stoke*.

Ther were xxviij. or xxix. Abbates of *Cirencestre* after *Serlo*.

Mr. *Blake* the last Abbate buildid 2. Fulling Milles at *Cirencestre* that cost a 700. Markes of Mony. They be wonderfully necessary, bycause the Toun standith alle by Clothing.

There hath bene 3. Paroche Chirchis in *Cirencestre*, wher of *S. Cecilia* Chirch is clene down. it was of late but a Chappelle. *S. Laurence* yet stondith, but as no Paroch Chirch.

Fol. 25,

Ther be 2. poor Almose Women endowid with Landes.

Ther is now but one Paroche Chirch in al *Cirencestre*: but that is very fair.

* Sanctia B.

C 2

The

Serlo Decanus Severiana Eccl. fit Abbas Corinienfis.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

The Body of the Chirch is al new Work, to the which *Ruthal*, Bisshop of *Duresme*, borne and brought up in *Cirencestre*, promissid much, but preventid with Deth gave nothing.

One *Alice Aveling*, Aunt to Bisshop *Ruthal* by the Mother side, gave an Hundreth Markes to the Building of the right goodly Porche of the Paroch Chirch.

And *Ruthalles* Mother contributid and other to the per-
formment of it.

Alexander Necham, a great Clerk and Abbate of *Cirencestre*, buried in the Entering of the Cloister of *Wiccestre*, entering out of the Chirch into the Cloyster. King *Henry* the first made the Hospital of *S. John* at *Cirencestre*. *Cirencestre* Toun hath but a Bailife to govern there.

Cirencestre is yn *Coteswolde*.

Cirencestre hath the most celebrate Market in al that Quar-
ters on *Monday*.

The way lyith this from *Cirencestre* to *London* :

To *Fairford* vj. Miles.

To *Farington* viij.

To *Abbingdon* . . . Miles.

To *Dorcheestre* v. Miles.

To *Henley*

To *London*

Tetbyri is vij. Miles from *Malmesbyri*, and is a praty Mar-
ket Toun.

Tetbyri lyith a 2. Miles on the list Hand of from *Fosse*
as Men ryde to *Sodbyri*.

The Hed of *Ifis* in *Coteswalde* risith about a Mile a this
side *Tetbyri*.

The *Fosse* way goith oute at *Cirencestre*, and so streatchith by
a manifest great Creste to *Sodbyri* Market . . . Miles of,
and so to *Bristow*.

Cowberkele lyith by North West a vj. Miles from *Ciren-
cestre*, and there ys the Hedde of *Cowberkeley-Streame*.

Master *Bridges* hath a fair House at *Cowberkele*.

This Streame cummith a 3. Miles lower thorough *Rencumbe*
Park, and ther hath Sir *Edmunde Tame* a very fair House.

Fol. 26. From *Cirencestre* to *Malmesbyri* viij. Miles.

First I roode about a Mile on *Fosse*. then I turnid on the
liste Hand, and cam al by Champayne Grounde, fruteful of
Corne and Graffe, but very litle Wood.

I passid over a stone Bridg, wher as *Newton* Water, as I
tooke it, rennith in the very Botom by the Town, and so en-
terid by the Toune by theste Gate.

The Toune of *Malmesbyri* stondith on the very Toppe of
a greate flaty Rok, and ys wonderfully defendid by nature.
for

for *Newton* Water cummith a 2. Miles from North to the Toun: and *Avon* Water cummith by Weste of the Toun from *L'ukington* Village a 4. Miles of, and meate aboute a Bridge at * South Est Part of the Toun, and so goith *Avon* by South a while, and than turneth flat West toward *Bristow*.

The Conducte that cam to *Malmesbyri* Abbay was fette from *Newton*.

Newton Water and *Avon* ren so nere together in the botom of the West Suburbe at *Malmesbyri*, that there within a Burbolt-shot the Toun is peninsulatid. In the Toun be 4. Gates by the names of Est, West, North, and South, ruinus al.

The Walles in many places stond ful up: but now very feble.

Nature hath dikid the Toun strongely.

It was sum tyme a Castelle of greate Fame, wher yn the Toun hath syns be buildid: for in the Beginning of the *Saxons* Reigne, as far as I can lerne, *Malmesbyri* was no Toun.

This Castelle was namid of the *Britons Cair-Bladun*.

The *Saxons* first caullid it *Ingelburne*.

Ing Saxo-
nice, Latine
pratum.

And after of one *Maildolphus* a *Scotte*, that taught good Letters there and after procurid an Abbay ther to be made, it was *Maidulphesbyri*, i. *Maildulphi curia*.

The King of the *West-Saxons* and a Bisshop of *Winchestre* were founders of this Abbay.

Aldelmus was then after *Maildolph* Abbate there, and after Bisshop of *Shirburn*.

This S. *Aldelme* is Patrone of this Place.

The Toune hath a great Privileg of a Fair about the Fest of Sainct *Aldelme*; at the which Tyme the Toune kepith a Band of harnesid Men to se peace kept: and † this one of the Bragges of the Toun, and therby they be furnisid with Harneys. Fol. 27.

Ther were in thabbay Chirch Yard 3. Chirches: thabbay Chirch a right Magnificent thing, wher were 2. Steples, one that had a mightie high *pyramis*, and felle daungerusly in *hominum memoria*, and fins was not reedified: it stode in the midle of the *Transeptum* of the Chirch, and was a Marke to al the Countre about. the other yet standith, a greate square Toure, at the West Ende of the Chirch.

The Tounes Men a late bought this Chirch of the King, and hath made it their Paroche Chirch.

The Body of the olde Paroch Chirch, standing in the West

* The South B. † This is one B.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

End of the Chirch Yarde, is clene taken down. The Est Ende is convertid *in aulam civicam*.

The fair square Tour in the West Ende is kept for a dwelling House.

Ther was a litle Chirch joining to the South side of the *Transeptum* of thabbay Chirch, wher sum say *Joannes Scottus* the Great Clerk was slayne about the Tyme of *Alfrede* King of *West-Saxons* of his own Disciples thrusting and strikking hym with their Table Pointelles.

Wevers hath now lomes in this litle Chirch, but it stondith and is a very old Pece of Work.

Ther was an Image set up yn thabbay Chirch yn Honour of this *John Scotte*.

This is *John Scotte* that translatid *Dionysius* out of Greke into *Latine*.

Malmesbyri hath a good quik Market kept every *Saturday*.

There is a right fair and costely Pece of Worke in the Market Place made al of Stone and curiussly vouldid for poore Market folkes to stande dry when Rayne cummith.

Ther be 8. great Pillers and 8. open Arches: and the Work is 8. square: one great Piller in the midle berith up the Voulte. The Men of the Toune made this Pece of Work *in hominum memoria*.

The hole loggings of thabbay be now longging to one *Stumpe*, an exceding riche Clothiar that bouthe them of the King.

This *Stumpes* Sunne hath married Sir *Edward Baynton's* Doughter.

Fol. 28. This *Stumpe* was the chef Caufer and Contributor to have thabbay Chirch made a Paroch Chirch.

At this present tyme every Corner of the vaste Houses of Office that belongid to thabbay be fulle of lumbes to weve Clooth yn, and this *Stumpe* entendith to make a stret or 2. for Clothier in the bak vacant Ground of the Abbay that is withyn the Toune Waulles.

There be made now every Yere in the Toune a 3000. Clothes.

Sum hold opinion that ther was sum tyme a Nunnery wher the Heremitage now stondith in the Dike of the Toune at the West Ende of the old Paroche Chirch.

Sum say there That there was another Nunnery toward the Park a litle without the Toun longging to thabbate in the Way to *Chippenham*.

And I have redde That there was a Nunnery wher now is a poore Hospitale about the South Bridge without the Toun in the way to *Chippenham*.

Going

Going out of *Malmesbyri* by the South Gate I turnid on the lifte Hond and so passid over *Avon* by a fair Bridg of Stone having 3. Arches.

And then conscending an Hillet even ther by left a Chappelle or Paroch Chirch hard on the lift Hand, and then leaving the Park and the late Abbates Maner Place on the lift Hond, I cam to a Village aboute a Mile of caullid *Fosse*, wher was a Bridge and a good streame renning undre it.

Thens to *Chippenham* a vj. Miles.

Riding betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* al the Ground on that side of the Ryver was Chaumpain, fruteful of Corne and Grasse, but litle Wood.

Thus rydyng I lefte *Avon* streame aboute a 2. Miles on the lifte Hand. I markid 2. Places betwene *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* notable. *Draicote*, wher Sir Henrye Long hath a fair Manor Place, and a Park about a Mile from *Avon* streame. *Draicot* is a 5. Miles from *Malmesbyri*, and a 2. Miles from *Chippenham*.

On the other side of the *Avon* River I saw *Bradenestoke* Prioory Ruines on the Toppe of an Hille a Mile and an half from *Avon* Ryver. Fol. 29.

Bradenestoke is about a 4. Miles from *Malmesbyri*.

Al the Quarters of the Forest of *Braden* be welle wooddid even along from *Malmesbyri* to *Chippenham* Ward.

Mr. Pye dwellith at a litle from *Chippenham*, but in *Chippenham* Paroche.

One told me that ther was no notable Bridge on *Avon* betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*. I passid over 2. Bekkes betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*.

I left *Chippenham* a Mile on the lifte Hand, and so went to *Alington* Village about a Mile of, and thens 3. Miles to *Cosham*, a good uplandisch Toun, wher be ruines of an old Maner Place : and therby a Park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of *Englande*. Mr. Baynton yn Quene *Annes* Dayes pullid down by licens a Peace of this Houfe sumwhat to help his Buildinges at *Bromeham*.

Old Mr. Bonehome told me that *Coseham* apperteinid to the Erldom of *Cornwalle*, and that *Cosham* was a Mansion Place longging to it wher sumtyme they lay.

Al the Menne of this Townlet were bond : so that apon a tyme one of the Erles of *Cornewalle* hering them secretelly to lament their state manumittid them for Mony, and gave them the Lordship of *Cosham* in Copie Hold to paie a chief Rente.

From *Coseham* to *Haselbyri* about a 2. Miles.

I left on the lift Hand on the Toppe of a litle Hille an Heremi-

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Heremitage withyn a litle as I turnid doun to *Hafilbyri*.

The Manor Place of *Hafilbyry* stondith in a litle Vale, and was a Thing of a simple Building afore that old Mr. *Boneham* Father did build there. The *Bonehomes* afore that Tyme dwellid by *Lacock* upon *Avon*.

There is a feld by *Lacok* wher Men find much *Romaine* Mony. it is caulid *silver-feeld*.

From *Hafilbyri* to *Monkton-Farley* a Mile *dim.* wher by the Village ther was a Priorie stonding on a litle hille, sumtyme having Blak Monkes, a Prior, and a Convent of 12.

Monketon-Farley emong other thynges was a late gyven to therle of *Hertford*.

Fol. 30. From *Hafilbyri* to *Monkton* the Countre beginnith to wax woddy: and so forth lyke to *Bradeford* about a 2. Miles from *Munketun-Farley*: and also to part into Hilles and Valeys.

^a Mr. *Long* hath a litle Maner about a Mile from *Munketon-Farley* at *Wrexley*.

The Original setting up of the House of the *Longes* cam, as I lernid of Mr. *Bonehom*, by this meanes:

One *Long Thomas* a stoute felaw was sette up by one of the old Lordes *Hungrefordes*. And after by cause this *Thomas* was caullid *Long Thomas*, *Long* after was usurpid for the Name of the Family.

This *Long Thomas* Master had sum Lande by *Hungrefordes* procuracion.

Then succedid hym *Robert* and *Henry*.

Then cam one *Thomas Long* descending of ^b Younger Brother, and could skille of the Law, and had the Inheritances of the aforesaid *Longes*. Syr *Henry* and Sir *Richard Long* were Sunnes to this *Thomas*.

The Toune self of *Bradford* stondith on the ^c clining of a flaty Rokke, and hath a meetely good Market ons a Weeke. The Toune is made al of stone and standith, as I cam to it, on the hither Ripe of *Avon*.

Ther is a Chapelle on the highest Place of the Toune as I enterid.

The fair larg Paroche Chirch standith bynethe the Bridge on *Avon* Ripe.

The Vicarage is at the West Ende of the Chirch.

The Personage is L. poundes by the Yere, and was impropriate to *Shaftesbyri* Abbay.

Haulle dwellith in a pratie Stone House at the Este ende of the Este Ende of the Toune in *dextra ripa Avonæ*.

^a Sir Henry *supr. lin.* scribitur in Autogr. ^b A younger B. ^c Cliving B. *Haulle*,
^d Defunct B. recte.

Haule, alias *de la Sale* a Man of an 100. *li.* Landes by the Yere.

There is a very fair House of the Building of one *Horton* a riche Clothier at the North Est part by the Chirch.

This *Horton's* Wife yet lyvith.

This *Horton* buildid a goodly large Chirch House *ex lapide quadrato* at the Est End of the Chirch Yard without it.

This *Horton* made divers fair houses of Stone in *Thorough-Bridge* Toun.

One *Lucas* a Clothier now duellith in *Horton's* House in *Bradeford*.

Horton left no Childern.

Al the Toune of *Bradeford* stondith by Clooth making.

Bradeford Bridge hath 9. fair Arches of Stone.

* *Bath* is a 5. Miles lower upon *Avon* than *Bradeford*:

These be the Names of the notable Stone Bridges upon *Avon* betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Bradeford*. Fol. 31.

Malmesbyri Bridge.

Christine Maleford Bridge about a 5. Miles lower.

Caisway Bridge about a 2. Miles lower.

Chippenham a right fair Bridge about a Mile lower. *Chippenham* Toun is on the farther Ripe toward *London*, and cumming from *London* men cum to it not passing over the Bridge.

Rhe Bridge about a Mile and an half lower.

About a 4. Miles lower is *Stavertun* Bridge, wher is the Confluence of *Through-Bridge* water with *Avon*.

Bradeford Bridge a 2. Miles lower.

Bath Bridge of v. fair Arches a v. Miles lower.

Bristow Bridge a 10. Miles lower.

A 2. Miles above *Bristow* was a commune *Trajectus* by Bote, wher was a Chapelle of S. *Anne* on the same side of *Avon* that *Bath* stondith on, and heere was great Pilgrimage to S. *Anne*.

* There is a litle Strete over *Bradeford* Bridge, and at the Ende of that is an Hospitale of the Kinges of *Englandes* fundation.

As I turnid up at this Streat End toward *Thorough-Bridge* ther was a Quarre of fair Stone on the right Hand in a felde.

From *Bradeforde* to *Thorough-Bridge* about a 2. Miles by good Corne, Pasture and Wood.

I enterid into the Toune by a Stone Bridge of a 3. Arches.

The Toune standith on a Rokky Hille, and is very welle buildid of Stone, and florishith by Drapery.

Of later Tymes one *James Terumber*, a very rich Clothier, buildid a notable fair House in this Toune, and gave it at

his Deth with other Landes to the finding of 2. Cantuarie Prestes yn *Through-Bridg* Chirch.

This *Terumber* made also a litle Almose House by *Through-Bridge* Chirch, and yn it be a 6. poore folkes having a 3. pence a Peace by the Week toward their Finding.

Horton, a Clothiar of *Bradeforde*, buildid of late Dayes dyvers fair Houses in this Toun.

Old *Bayllie* buildid also of late yn this Toun. he was a rich Clothiar. *Bailies* Sun now drapeth yn the Toun, and also a 2. Miles out of it at a Place yn the Way to *Farley-Castel*.
 Fol. 32. One *Alexandre* is now a great Clothier in the Toun.

The Chirch of *Through-Bridge* is lightsum and fair.

One *Molines* is Parson ther, a Man welle lernid.

The Castelle stode on the South side of the Toune. it is now clene down. There was in it a 7. gret Toures. wherof peaces of 2. yet stande.

The River rennith hard by the Castelle.

This Brooke risith about a Mile and an half from *Worminster* by Southeft, and so cummith to *Through-Bridge* Toune, and thens about a Mile to *Saverton*, an hamlet longing to *Through-Bridg*, and there metith with *Avon* River: and at this Confluence there is a Stone Bridg over *Avon*.

Saverton
Bridge.

Saverton stondith on the same side of the Brooke that *Through-Bridge* dothe.

There is a fair standing Place for Market Men to stond yn, in the Hart of the Toune, and this is made viij. Square, and a Piller in the midle, as there is one made in *Malmesbyri* far fairer then this.

The Erles of *Sarum* were Lordes of *Through-Bridg*: then the Duke of *Lancaster*, now therle of *Hertford*.

From *Through-Bridg* to *Castelle-Farley* about a 3. Miles by good Corne, * Pasture, and nere *Farley* self plenty of Wood. Or I cam to the Castelle I passid over *Frome* Water, passing by there yn a Rokky Valey and Botom, where the Water brekith into Armelettes and makith Islettes, but sone meting agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the Causey diverse smaul Bridges.

This Water rennith hard under the Botom of the Castelle, and there driveth a Mylle. The Castelle is sette on a Rokky Hille.

There be diverse praty Towrres in the utter Warde of the Castelle.

And in this utter Warde ys an auncient Chapelle, and a new Chapelle annexid onto it.

* And Pasture B.

Under the Arch of this Chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old Chapelle warde, one of the *Hungerfordes* with his Wife, having these Epitaphies apon 2. Schochins of Plate of Brasse :

Hic jacet Thomas Hungerford chevallier dñs de Farley, Welew, & Heitesbyri : qui obiit 3. die Decembris aº. D. 1398. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. amen.

* *Hic jacet Domina Joanna Uxor ejusdem Thomæ Hungerford, filia Di. Edmundi Hufce Militis : quæ obiit prima die Mensis Martii aº. D. 1412.*

*Welewe a Lordship joining to Farley. * Fol. 33.*

These Things that heere folow were written in a Table in the Chapelle :

Thomas Hungreford *Knight and Dame Joanna his Wife.*

Syr Gualter Hungreford *Lord Hungreford Knight of the Garter and High Treasorer of Englande.*

Gualterus filius Thomæ & Joannæ. Robertus filius Gualterii & Catarinæ. Robertus Comes filius Roberti & Margaretæ.

Catarine *Heire to Peverel, and Wife to Gualter.*

Syr Robert *Lord Hungreford.*

Margaret *Heire to Botreaux, Wife to Robert Erle Hungreford.*

Eleanor Molynes *Heire to Molines and Wife to Robert.*

Leyland.

I hard say that this Erl and his Wife were buried in the Chirch of *Sarum.*

The Line of the late *Lord Hungreford.*

Gualter Hungreford Knight.

Joanna Wife to Gualter.

Edward Sun to Walter.

Jane his Wife.

Syr *Gualter Lord Hungreford.*

*Susan Doughter to * Daners of Daundesey by Bradstok :*

Alice the Lorde Sannes Doughter :

Elizabeth the Lorde Hufce's Doughter : Wives to Gualter late lord Hungreford.

Gualter and Edward Sunnes to Gualter late Lord Hungreford.

Ther longgid 2. Chauntre Prestes to this Chapelle : and they had a praty Mansion at the very Est End of it.

The Gate House of the Inner Court of the Castelle is fair, and ther be the Armes of the *Hungrefordes* richely made yn Stone.

The Haule and 3. Chambers withyn the secund Courte be stately.

There is a commune saying that one of the *Hungrefordes* buildid this Part of the Castelle by the Praye of the Duke of *Orleauunce* whom he had taken Prisoner.

* *Danvers B.*

D 2

Farley

Farley standith yn *Somerſetſhir.*

Frome Ryver ther partith, and ſo down to the Mouth, *Wileſhir* from *Somerſetſhir.*

The Mouth of it where it goith ynto *Avon* is about a Mile and an half lower then *Farley*, and by Eſtimation *Bradeford* is a 2. good Miles upper on *Avon.*

There is a Parke by *Farley* Caſtelle.

There is alſo a litle above the Caſtelle a Village.

Frome Water riſith at

Fol. 34.

Philippeſ-Northtoun a pratie Market Toun is about a Mile from *Farley* Caſtelle, and ſtandith in *Somerſetſhir.*

This Toun takith the Name of the Dedication of the Chirch thereyn that is to *Philip* and *Jacob.*

There is a Faire at this Toun on the Feſt of *Philip* and *Jacob.*

From *Farley* I ridde a Mile of by Woddy Ground to a Graung great and welle buildid, that longid to *Henton*-Priorie of *Chartuſians.* This Priory ſtandith not far of from this Graunge on the brow of an Hille about a Quarter of a Mile from the farther Ripe of *Frome*, and not far from this Place *Frome* goith ynto *Avon.*

I rodde by the Space of a Mile or more by Woddes and Mountaine Grounde to a Place, where I ſaw a rude ſtone Waulle hard on the right hond by a great lenghte as it had beene a Park Waulle. One ſins told me that *Henton* Priory firſt ſtode there. if it be ſo it is the Lordſhip of *Hethorpe* that was gven to them for their firſt Habitation.

And about a Mile farther I cam to a Village, and paſſid over a Ston Bridge where ranne a litle Broke there * they caullid *Milford-Water.*

This Brooke riſith in the rootes of *Mendip*-Hilles a 7. Miles or more by Weſt South Weſt from this Bridge, and goith about a Mile lower into *Avon.*

From this Bridge to *Bath* 2. good Miles al by Mountayne Ground and Quarre and litle Wood in fyte.

About a Mile from *Bath* I left the way that ledith to *Briſtow* for them that uſe from *Saresbyri* to *Briſtow.*

Fol. 35.

Or ever I cam to the Bridge of *Bath* that is over *Avon* I cam down by a Rokky Hille fulle of fair Springes of Water: and on this Rokky Hille is ſette a longe ſtreate as a Suburbe to the Cyte of *Bath*; and † this ſtreat is a Chapelle of *S. Mary Magdalen.* Ther is a great Gate with a Stone Arche at the Entre of the Bridge.

The Bridge hath v. fair Stone Arches.

Bytwixt the Bridge and the South Gate of *Bath* I markid

* Dele they cum B. † In this B.

fair Medowes on eche Hand, but especially on the list Hond, and they ly by South West on the Toun.

The Cite of *Bath* is sette booth yn a fruteful and pleasant Botom, the which is environid on every side with greates Hilles. out of the which cum many Springes of pure water that be conveyid by dyverse way to serve the Cite. Inso-much that Leade beyng made ther at hand many Houses yn the Toun have Pipes of Leade to convey Water from Place to Place.

There be 4. Gates yn the Town by the Names of Est, West, North and South.

The Toun Waulle within the Toun is of no great Highth to the yes : but without it is *à fundamentis* of a reasonable Highth. and it stondith almost alle, lakking but a pease about *Gascoyn's-Tower*.

In the Walles at this tyme be no Tourres savyng over the Toun Gate.

One *Gascoyne* an Inhabitante of the Toun in *hominum memoria* made a litle Peace of the Walle that was in Decay, as for a fine for a faught that he had committid in the Cite : wherof one part as at a Corner risith higher then the Residew of the Walle, wherby it is comunely caullid *Gascoyne-Tower*.

There be divers notable Antiquitees engravid in Stone that yet be sene yn the Walles of *Bathe* betwixt the South Gate and the Weste Gate : and agayn betwixt the West Gate and the North Gate.

The first was an antique Hed of a man made al flat and having great Lokkes of Here as I have in a Coine of *C. Antius*.

The Secunde that I did se bytwene the South and the North Gate was an Image, as I tooke it, of *Hercules* : for he held yn eche Hand a Serpent.

Then I saw the Image of a foote man *vibrato gladio & prætenso clypeo*.

Then I saw a Braunch with Leves foldid and wrethin into Circles.

Then I saw ij. nakid Imagis lying a long, the one embracing the other.

Then I saw to antique Heddes with Heere as rofelid yn Lokkes. Fol. 36.

Then I saw a Grey-Hound as renning, and at the Taile of hym was a Stone engravid with great *Romane* Letters, but I could pike no sentence out of it.

Then I saw another Inscription, but the Wether hath except a few Lettres clere defacid.

Then I saw toward the West Gate an Image of a man embracid with 2. Serpentes. I took, it for *Laocoon*.

Betwixt

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Betwixt the Weste and the North Gate.

I saw 2. Inscryptions, of the wich sum wordes were evident to the Reader, the Residew clene defacid.

Then I saw the Image of a nakid Man.

Then I saw a stone having *cupidines & labruscas intercurrentes*.

Then I saw a Table having at eche Ende an Image vivid and florissid above and beneth. In this Table was an Inscryption of a Tumbe or Burial wher in I saw playnly these wordes: *vixit annos xxx*. This Inscryption was meately hole but very diffusely written, as Letters for hole Wordes, and 2. or 3. Letters conveid in one.

Then I saw a 2. Images, wherof one was of a nakid Manne grasping a Serpent in eche Hand, as I tooke it: and this Image was not far from the North Gate.

Such Antiquites as were in the Waulles from the North Gate to the Est, and from the Est Gate to the South, * hath bene defacid by the Building of the Monastery, and making new Waulles.

I much doubte wither these antique Workes were sette in the Tyme of the *Romans* Dominion in *Britayne* in the Waulles of *Bath*, as they stand now: or wither they were gatherid of old Ruines ther, and fins set up in the Walles reedified in Testimonie of the antiquite of the Toun.

There be 2. Springes of whote Wather in the West South West Part of the Towne. Wherof the bigger is caullid the *Crosse Bath*, bycause it hath a Crosse erectid in the midle of it. This *Bath* is much frequentid of People diseasid with Lepre, Pokkes, Scabbes, and great Aches, and is temperate and pleasant, having a 11. or 12. Arches of Stone in the sides for men to stonde under yn tyme of Reyne.

Many be holp by this *Bathe* from Scabbes and Aches.

Fol. 37. The other *Bathe* is a 2. hunderith Foote of, and is lesse in Cumpace withyn the Waulle then the other, having but 7. Arches yn the Waulle.

This is caullid the *Hote Bathe*; for at cumming into it Men think that it wold scald the Flesch at the first, but after that the Flesch ys warmid it is more tolerable and pleasaunt.

Both these *Bathes* be in the midle of a † lite streat, and joine to S. *John's Hospitale*: so that it may be thought that *Reginalde* Bisshop of *Bathe* made this Hospitale nere these 2. commune *Bathes* to socour poore people resorting to them.

The *Kinges Bathe* is very faire and large standing almost in the midle of the Toun, and at the West End of the Cathedrale Chirch.

* Have B. † Little B.

The Area that this *Bath* is yn is cumpassid with an high Stone Waulle.

The Brimmes of this *Bath* hath a litle Walle cumpasing them, and in this Waul be a 32. Arches for Men and Women to stand separately yn. To this *Bath* do Gentilmen resort.

Ther goith a fluse out of this *Bath*, and servid in Tymes past with Water derivid out of it 2. Places in *Bath* Priorie usid for *Bathes*: els voide; for in them be no springes.

The Colour of the Water of the * Baynes is as it were a depe blew Se Water, and rikith like a sething Potte continually, having sumwhat a sulphureus and sumwhat a pleasant favor.

The Water that rennith from the 2. smaul *Bathes* goit by a Dike into *Avon* by West bynethe the Bridge.

The Water that goith from the *Kinges Bath* turnith a Mylle, and after goith into *Avon* above *Bath*-Bridge.

In al the 3. *Bathes* a Man may evidently se how the Water † burbelith up from the Springes.

Ther be withyn the Walles of *Bath* . . . Paroche Chirchis, of the which the tourrid Steple of the Paroche Chirch at the North Gate semith to be auncient.

There is a Paroche Chirch and a Suburbe without the North-Gate.

There is an Hospital of S. *John* hard by the *Crosse Bathe*, of the Foundation of *Reginalde* Bishhop of *Bathe*.

The Toun hath of a long tyme fyns bene continually most maintained by making of Clothe. Fol. 32.

There were *in hominum memoria* 3. Clothiers at one tyme, thus namid, *Style*, *Kent* and *Chapman*, by whom the Toun of *Bath* then florishid. Syns the Death of them it hath sumwhat decayed.

It apperith in the Booke of the Antiquitees of the late Monasterie of *Bath* that King *Osric* in the Year of our Lord 676. *Theodore* then beyng Arche-bishhop of *Cantwarbyri*, did erect a Monasterie of Nunnes at *Bath*, and *Bertane* was the first Abbatisse therof.

It apperith by a Charte that one *Ethelmod*, a great Man, gave, by the Leave of King *Ædelrede*, in *Theodore* tharch-bishhop of *Cantwarbyri's* tyme, Landes to one *Berngud* Abbatisse of *Bath*, and to one † *Foulcburc*.

The Book of thantiquite of the Abbay of *Bath* makith no great mention of any great notable Doyng of *Offa* King of the *Merches* at *Bathe*.

* Bathes B. † Bubleth B. ‡ Foulcbour B.

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The Prior of *Bath* told me, that after the Nunnes Tyme ther wer Secular Chanons in *S. Peter's Chirch at Bath*. paraventure *Offa* King of *Merches* fet them ther. For I have redde that *Offa* did a notable Act at *S. Peter's in Bath*. Or els the Chanons cam yn after that the *Danes* had racid the Nunry there.

Eadgar was a great Doer and Benefactor to *S. Peter's at Bath*, in whos tyme Monkes were yn *Bathe*, and fins; except *Alfarus* Erl of *Merch*, that was a scourge of Monkes, expellid them for a tyme.

John a Phisitian, born at *Tours yn France*, and made Bishop of *Welles*, did obtaine of *Henry* the first to sette his Se at *Bath*; and so he had the Abbay Landes given onto hym, and then he made a Monk Prior ther, deviding the old Possessions of the Monastery with hym.

Fol. 39. This *John* pullid down the old Chirch of *S. Peter at Bath*, and erectid a new, much fairer, and was buried in the midle of the Presbyteri thereof, whos Image I saw lying there an 9. Yere fins, at the which tyme al the Chirch that he made lay to wast, and was onrosid, and wedes grew about this *John* of *Tours* Sepulchre.

This *John* of *Tours* erectid a Palace at *Bath* in the South West side of the Monasteri of *S. Peter's at Bath*. one gret square Tour of it with other Ruines yet appere.

I saw at the same tyme a fair great Marble Tumbe ther * of a Bishops of *Bath*, out of the wich they sayid that oyle did distille: and likely; for his Body was baumid plentifully.

There were other divers Bishops buried ther.

Oliver King Bishop of *Bath* began of late dayes a right goodly new Chirch at the West Part of the old Chirch of *S. Peter*, and finilhid a great Peace of it. The residue of it was fyns made by the Priors of *Bathe*: and especially by *Gibbes* the last Prior ther, that spent a great summe of Mony on that Fabrike.

Oliver King let almost al the old Chirch of *S. Peter's in Bath* to go to ruine. The walles yet stande.

King *Eadgar* was crounid with much joy and honor at *S. Peter's in Bath*; wherapon he bare a gret Zeale to the Towne, and gave very great Frauncheses and Privilges onto it.

In knowlege wherof they pray in al their Ceremonies for the Soule of King *Eadgar*.

And at *Whitsunday*-tyde, at the which tyme men say that *Eadgar* there was crounid, ther is a King electid at *Bath* every Yere of the Tounes men in the joyfulle remembrance

* Of a Bishop, out of the which B.

of King *Edgar* and the Privileges gyven to the Toun by hym. This King is festid and his Adherentes by the richest Menne of the Toun.

From *Bath* to *Palton* al by hilly Ground but plentiful of Fol. 40.
Corne and Graffe an eight Miles.

From *Palton* to *Chuton* by like Ground about a 2. Miles.

There is a goodly new high tourrid Steple at *Chuton*.

From *Chuton* to *Welles* by hilly Ground but lesse fruteful partely in *Mendepe* about a 5. Miles.

The Toun of *Welles* is sette yn the Rootes of *Mendepe* Hille in a stony foile and ful of springes, wherof it hath the name. The chefest Spring is caullid *Andres Welles*, and risith in a Medow Plot not far above the Est End of the Cathedrale Chirch, first renning flat West and entering into *Coscumb* Water sumwhat by South.

The Toun of *Welles* is large. I esteeme it to lak litle of a 2. Miles in cumpace, al for the most part buildid of Stone. The Streates have streamelettes of Springes almost yn every one renning, and occupieth making of Cloth. *Mawdelyne* was a late a great Clothiar yn *Wellys*, and so is now his Sunne.

The chieft of the Toun lyith by Est and West, and sum parte cast out with a streat by South, in the out part wherof was a Chapelle, as sum say, of *Thomas Beket*.

Ther is but one Paroch Chirch in *Welles*, but that is large, and standith in the West Part of the Toun: and is dedicate to Sainct *Cuthberte*.

There is an Hospitale of 24. poore Menne and Wymen at the North side of S. *Cuthbertes* Chirch. there is a Cantuary Preste.

The Hospitale and the Chapelle is buildid al in length under one Roofe from West to Est. *Nicolas Bubwith* Bisshop of *Bath* was Founder of this, and brought it almost to the perfection, and that that lakkid was completid by one *John Storthwayt*, one of the Executors of the Testament of *Bubwith*.

There was an other Hospitale of S. *John* yn the Town, stonding hard on the Ripe by South of S. *Andreas* Streame. This Hospitale was foundid by and *Hughe* Bishops.

Clerk Bisshop of *Bath* had a late this House gyven to hym by the King for the Lordship of *Dogmeresfeld*.

There is a Conduct in the Market Place derivid from the Bisshopes Conduct by the Licens of *Thomas Bekington* Bisshop sumtyme of *Bath*, for the which the Burgeses ons a yere solemply visite his Tumbe, and pray for hys sowle. Fol. 41.

There be xij. right exceding fair Houses al uniforme of Stone high and fair windoid in the North side of the Market Place, joining hard to the North West part of the Bisshop's
Vol. 2. E shop's

shop's Palace. This cumly Peace of Work was made by Bisshop *Bekington*, that myndid, yf he had lyvid lengger, to have buildid other xij. on the South side of the Market stede. the which Work if he had complishid it had bene a spectable to al Market Places in the West Cuntery.

This Work was made by the Legacie of Doctor *Wolman*, Deane of *Welles*.

Wylliam Knight, now Bisshop of *Bath*, buildith a Crosse in the Market Place, a right sumptuous Peace of Worke: in the Extreme Circumference wherof be vij. faire Pillers. and in another Circumference withyn them be vj. Pillers. and yn the midle of this Circumference one Piller. al these shaul bere a Volte: and over the Volte shaul be *Domus Civica*.

The Area afore the Bisshop's Palace lyith Est of the Market stede, and hath a fair high Waul toward the Market stede, and a right goodly Gate House yn it, made of late by Bisshop *Bekington*, as it apperith by his Armes. On the South side of this Area is the Bisshop's Palace dichid brodely and waterid about by the Water of S. *Andres* Streame let into it. This Palace ys strongly waullid and embatelid Castelle lyke, and hath in the first Front a godly Gate House yn the midle, and at eche ende of the Front a round Towr, and 2. other round Towers be lykelihod yn the Southside of the Palace. and then is ther one at every Corner. The Haul of the Palace ys exceding fayre. The Residew of the House is large and fair. Many Bisshops hath bene the Makers of it, as it is now.

The Chanons of *Welles* had there Houses afore the Translation of the Se to *Bath*, wher now the Bisshop's Palace is. *John* of *Tours* first Bisshop of *Bath* put them out. and they syns hath buildid them a xij. very faire Houses, partely on the North side of the Cimitery of the Cathedrale Chirch, partely without. Bisshop *Bekington* buildid the Gate House at the West Ende of the Cemiterie.

The Decanes Place is on the Northe side of the Cimitery.

Ther is at the Est Ende of the Cimitery a Volt and a Gate, and a Galery over made by *Bekington*.

Fol. 42.

From *Welles* to *Glessenbyri* about a 5. Miles from North to South West.

S. *Andres* Broke.

Fyrst yn the Toune over S. *Andres* Water by S. *John's*, aboute a Quarter of a Mile out of *Welles* I passid over a litle Broket, an Arme of S. *Andres* Water or *Welles* Water: And ther as I passid over it I saw hard on the lifte Hand a Stone Bridge of one Arche. This Arme shortly after joynith yn the Medowes with the principal Part of *Welles* Water.

And about half a Mile beyond this Bridg I passid over another Brook caullid *Coscumbe* Water a bigger streame then *Welles* Water.

I lernid

I lernid there, That *Welles* Water metith with *Cofcumbe* Water on the right Hond not far from the Causey, and so go yn one Botom to the Mere.

There is a Castelle on an Hille in this Medow about *Cofcumb* Water, *cujus ruinæ adhuc apparent*, communely caullid *Fenne-Castel*.

Then a Mile or more of I cam to a praty streame of Water that at the Stone Bridge that I ^{Sowey-}passid over cam down by the lifte Hand: and hard above ^{Water.} the Bridge of one Stone Arche brake ynto 2. Partes, and therby I passid over 2. litle Stone Bridgges.

Then about half a Mile farther I cam to a few Houses, and so enterid into a very great playne Medow of a 6. or 7. Miles about in Cumpace by Estimation, and so passid about a Mile farther by a Causey onto *Hartelake* Bridge of one Arche of Stone.

As much of this playne Medow or More as is Weste of this Causey *cis pontem de Hertlak* is caullid *Cranelmere*.

That Part that lyith by Est of it, is caullid *Seggemore*.

The Water of *Sowey* cummith thorough this Bridge of Stone, and risith in the Rootes of *Mendepe*-Hille by Est at *Doultyn* Village owte of a Welle bering the Name of S. *Aldelm*.

A Mile by Est or ever this Streame cum to *Hartelak* Bridge ther is an Arme cast out by force out of *Sowey* Water, and a Marsch Walle made by Mennys Policy betwixt this Arme forcid out and the principale Streame of *Sowey*, and this Waulle continuith to *Hartelak* Bridge, and Mile lower: and then booth go soone after into the Mere. if this Marsch Waulle were not kept, and the * cahales of eche partes of *Sowey* River kept from Abundance of Wedes, al the plaine Marsch Ground at sodaine Raynes wold be overflowen, and the profite of the Meade lost. Fol. 43.

From *Härkeley* Bridg I passid by a litle Bridge over the Arme of *Sowey*.

As much of this More or Medow Ground that lyith beyond *Hartelake* Bridge by West South West is caullid *Glessenbyri*-More.

From *Hartlake* Bridg I passid by a low about a Quarter of a Mile: and then I conscendid by a litle and a litle to Hilly Ground a hole Miles ryding, and so enterid into *Glessenbyri*.

The chief streate and longgest of the Towne of *Glessenbyri*

* Sic in Autographo. vocem hanc omisit B. Forfan scribi debet canales.

lyith by Est and Weste. and at the Market Crosse in the West Ende there is a streate by flat South and almost Northe.

There is a Market kept in *Glessenbyry* every Weke on the *Wensday*.

Ther be 2. Paroche Chirchis yn *Glessenbyri*. S. *John Baptiste* on the North side of the principal Streat of the Toune. This is a vary fair and lightsum Chirch: and the Est Part of it is very elegant and isled.

The Body of the Chirch hath Arches on eche side. The Quier hath 3. Arches on eche side.

The Quadrate Tour for Belles at the West End of the Chirch is very high and fair.

Ther lyith on the North side of the Quier one *Richard Atwell* that died *circa annum D. 1472*. This *Atwelle* did much cost in this Chirch, and gave fair Housing that he had buildid in the Toune onto it. * In *Latten* called *ad fontem*.

Johanna Wife to *Atwelle* lyith buried in a lyke marble Tumbe on the South side of the Quier.

Ther lyith one *Camel* a Gentilman in a fair Tumbe in the South part of the *Transsept* of the Chirch.

Fol. 44. *Briwetun* River cummith from *Briwetun* x. Miles of to the West Part of the Toun of *Glessenbyri*, and so rennith to the Mere a 2. Miles lower.

Pons periculofus. Or ever this River cum to *Glessenbyri* by a Mile it cummith to a Bridge of Stone of a 4. Arches communely caullid *Pont-perlus*, wher men fable that *Arture* cast in his Swerd.

The River brekith at this Bridge ynto 2. Partes, wherof the principalle goith to *Glessenbyri*.

The other goith thoroug low Morisch Grounde, and metith again with the principal streame or ever that it goith into the Mere.

Ferramer. The Mere is as at high Waters in Winter a 4. Miles in Cumpace, and when it is lest a 2. Miles and an half, and most communely 3. Miles.

This Lak or Mere is a good Mile yn lenght: and at the Ende of it toward West it cummith again *in alveum*. and going about a Mile it brekith ynto 2. Armes, whereof the one goith to *Highe-Bridge*, the other to *Rookes-Bridge*, and so the Armes goith a fundre to the by Crekes.

From *Wellys* by South to *Doultincote* Bridge of Stone, under the whiche *Coscumbe* Water rennith about a Mile al by very ille roky way.

* Voces istæ, quas penitus omisit B. in Autographo leguntur; sed adiecit manus paullo recentior: ut nempe quid Atwelle lingua Latina denotat indicaret.

Thens I passid about a Mile more by lyke Ground, and this far I saw sum store of Elme wood.

Thens up onto playne open Downes by a stony soile a 3. good Miles, and then a Myle by low Pasture Ground onto *Everchirch*-Village, wher *clerk* last Bishop of *Batke* had a Maner Place, in whos tyme it was a ruinus Thing, clene in a maner taken down.

Thens to *Golafre* Bridge of Stone, under the wich rennith a Broke risig a 3. Miles of by North Est, and about a Mile lower goith ynto *Briwe*-Ryver. The very Place of the *Confluentia* is a 2. Miles byneth *Bruton*. Fol. 45.

Milton Village a litle above *Golafre* Bridge, wherof the Water at *Golafre*-Bridge of sum is caullid *Mylton*-Water. There is about this Bridge and *Milton* meately plenty of Wood.

From *Milton* to *Briwetun* about a Mile *dim*.

Briwetun as I cam from North West into it by South lyith al a this side *Brywe* Ryver. There is a streat yn it from North to South, and another far fairer then that from Est to West.

The Toun is now much occupied with making of Clothe.

The Paroche Chirch and thabbay by it stande beyond the Ryver, and over the Est Bridge in *Bruton*. This Bridge is of 3. Archys of Stone.

Ther s in the Market Place of the Toun a new Crosse of 6. Arches, and a piller yn the midle for Market folkes to stande yn, begon and brought up to *fornix* by *Ely* laste Abbate of *Bruton*. The Abbay ther was afore the Conqueste a Place of Monkes foundid by *Algarus*, Erle of *Cornewal*. *Moion* set Chanons there sins the Conquest, and divers of the *Moions* were buried there. One *Wylliam Gilbert* of late Tyme beyng Prior of *Bruton* went to *Rome*, and there procurid first that the Name of the Priory of *Bruton* might be chaungid ynto an Abbay. This *Gilbert* beyng Abbate did great Cost in the Abbay * *Bruton* in Building, almoste reedifying it.

The Toun of *Briwetun* to the Marquet Crosse standith yn *Selwod*.

And so doth the Abbay on the other Ripe of the Ryver.

The Ryver of *Briwe* risith in *Selwod* at a place caullid *Brimeham* a 3. Miles by from *Bruton*.

About this Quarter wher *Brime* risith, that is to say withyn a 2. or 3. Miles ther about, risith *Stour* and *Wilugh*.

The *Me*re a Market Toun is about an eight Milys from *Briwetun*.

Goyng out of the Toun of *Briwetun* I passid over a Stone Bridge of 3. Arches at the West South West end of the

* *Lege* of *Bruton*.

Toun,

Toun, and ther cam a Broket from Northeft ynto *Brime*.

There is, as I hard, a Bridge of Stone on *Brime* a 5. Miles lower then *Briwetun* caullid *Lideforde*, and a 2. Miles lower *Ponteperilus*.

Castelle Cary 2. Miles from *Briwetun*.

Fol. 46.

I rode from the Bridg up a Stony Hille to a very fair and fruteful Champain, and so passid forth a v. Miles by litle Woode. at the 4. Miles ende of this way I passid over a Broke by a Stone Bridge, and so cam strait to *North-Cadbyri* a Village, and about a Mile farther to *South-Cadbyri*, and ther a litle beyond be great Crestes of Hylles.

This Water of *Cadbyri* risith from 2. Heddes. Firft or I cam to *Cadbyri* by half a Mile or ther about I passid over a Broket that risith in Mr. *Fitzjames* Park at out of a Ponde, and goith into or metith with *Cadbyri* water about half a Mile lower then the Bridge that was passid over to *Cadbyry*.

The other risith a 3. Milys above *North-Cadbyri* by North Est. *Cadbyri* Water goith from *North-Cadbyri* to a Bridge a Mile West from *South-Cadbyri*, having then with hym in one botom the other Streame. and about a v. Miles lower withyn a Quarter of a Mile to *Ilchestre* it metith with *Ivel* Ryver.

CATH
bellum
significat
lingua Bri-
tannica.

At the very South Ende of the Chirch of *South-Cadbyri* standith *Camallate*, sumtyme a famose Toun or Castelle, upon a very Torre or Hille, wunderfully enstrengthenid of nature. to the which be 2. Enteringes up by very stepe way: one by North Est, and another by South West.

The very Roote of the Hille wheron this Forteres stode is more then a Mile in Cumpace.

In the upper Parte of the * Coppe of the Hille be 4. Diches or Trenches, and a balky Waulle of Yerth betwixt every one of them. In the very Toppe of the Hille above al the Trenchis is *magna area* or *campus* of a 20. Acres or more by Estimation, wher yn dyverse Places men may se Foundations and *rudera* of Walles. There was much dusky blew stone that People of the Villages therby hath caryid away.

This Top withyn the upper Waulle is xx. Acres of Ground and more. and hath bene often plowid and borne very good Corne.

Fol. 47.

Much Gold, Sylver and Coper of the *Romaine* Coynes hath be found ther yn plouing: and lykewise in the Feldes in the Rootes of this Hille, with many other antique Things and especial by Este. Ther was found in *hominum memoria* a Horse Shoe of Sylver at *Camallate*.

* Sic in Autographo. Toppe in B.

The People can telle nothing ther but that they have hard fay that *Arture* much resortid to *Camalat*.

The old Lord *Hungreford* was owner of this *Camallat*. Now *Hastinges* the Erle of *Huntendune* by his Mother.

Diverse Villages there about bere the Name of *Camalat* by an Addition, as *Quene-Camalat*, and other.

The Hylle and the Diches kepe well now viij. Shepe.

Al the Ground by South West, and West of *Camalat* lyith in a Vale, so that one or 2. wayes it may be fene far of.

From *Camallat* to *Shirburne* a 3. Miles al by champayne but fruteful Ground.

Mr. *Gilbert* a Gentilman hath a poore Mansion Place by South Est of the very Rottes of *Camallat*.

The Town of *Shirburne* stondith partely on the Brow of an Hille, partely in a Botom. I esteeme it to lak litle of a 2. Miles in Cumpace. it stondith partely by making of Clothe, but most by al maner of Craftes: and for a dry Toun or other, saving *Pole* that is a litle † think, I take it to be the best Toun at this present Tyme yn *Dorsetshir*.

Shirburn
caullid in
sum old
Evidences
clarus fons.

The Bishops of *Sarum* Sete was a long tyme at *Shirburne*. Syns Monkes were fet ther for Chanons.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch dedicate to our Lady servid ontill a hunderith Yeres syns for the chife Paroche Chirch of the Town.

This was the Cause of the Abolition of the Paroch Chirch there. The Monkes and the Tounes-Men felle at variaunce, bycause the Tounes-Men tooke privilege to use the Sacrament of Baptisme in the Chapelle of *Al-Halomes*. Wherapon one *Walter Gallor*, a stout Bocher, dwelling yn *Shirburn*, defacid clene the Font-stone, and after the variaunce growing to a playne sedition, and the Townes-Menne by the Mene of an Erle of *Huntendune*, lying yn those Quarters, and taking the Townes-Mennes Part, and the Bishop of *Saresbyri* the Monkes Part, a Preste of *Al-Halows* shot a Shaft with fier into the Toppe of that Part of *S. Marye* Chirch that devidid the Est Part that the Monkes usid * from the Townes-Men usid: and this Partition chauncing at that tyme to be thakkid yn the Rose was fette a fier, and consequently al the hole Chirch, the Ledes and Belles meltid, was defacid.

Fol. 48.

Then *Bradeford* Abbate of *Shirburn* ‡ persecutid this Injurie: and the Tounes-Menne were forcid to contribute to the Reedifyng of this Chirch.

† Iege thing. * *Lega cura B.* from that the. ‡ Prosecuted B.

But

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

But after thys tyme *Al-Halowes* Chirch and not *S. Maryes* was ufid for the Paroche Chirch.

Al the Est Parte of *S. Mary* Chirch was reedified yn Abbate *Bradefordes* tyme, faving a Chapelle of our Lady an old Peace of Work that the Fier came not to, by reason that it was of an older Building.

There were of auncient tyme buried 2. Kinges, Sunnes to *Ethelwolve* King of *West Saxons*, yn a Place behynd the High Altare of *S. Marie* Chirch; but ther now be no Tumbes nor no Writing of them seene.

A Noble Man caullid *Philip Fitz Payne* was buried and his Wife with hym under an Arch on the North side of the Presbyterie. This Tumbe was of late defacid.

Peter Ramesunne next Abbate faving one to *Bradford* buildid *à fundamentis* al the West Part of *S. Marie* Chirch.

The Porche of the South side of the Body of *S. Mary* Chirch ys an antique Peace of Work, and was not defacid with Fier, bycause it stode with a far lower Rofe then the Body of the Chirch did.

The Cloyfter of thabbay on the North side of the Chirch was buildid by one Abbate *Frithe*. This Abbate was not very long afore *Bradefordes* Tyme.

Myer the last Abbate of *Shirburn* faving one made the fair Castel over the Conduct in the Cloister and the Spoutes of it.

The Hedde of this Water is in a Peace of the Toun, and is caullid *New Welle*.

The Chapitre House is ancient, and yn the Volte of it be payntid the Images of Bishops that had their Sete at *Shirburn*.

Fol. 49. One *S. John* a Noble Man lyith yn the Chapitre House.

Ramesunne Abbate sette a Chapelle caullid *our Lady of Bow* hard to the South side of the old Lady Chapelle.

Ther is an old Arch of a Gate at the Est South Est Ende of *S. Mary* Chirch, as a token that of old Tyme the Close of Chanons or Monkes was enwallid about.

Ther was of old Tyme a Paroche Chirch *titulo S. Emerentiane* now faullen clene downe. It stode in the North side of the Toun wher now is a Close.

Emerentiana.

There was a Chapelle of *S. Michael* yn the Toun now clene down.

Ther was a Chapelle of *Thomas Bekket* on the Grene in *Shirburn*. it stondith but incelebratid.

There was an Heremitage of *S. John* by the Mylle, now down.

Ther was an Hospital begon by devotion of good People yn *Shirburn* an^o. 4. *Henrici* 6. and the King is taken for Founder of it. It stondith yet.

Ther

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

47

Ther is a Chapelle in S. *Marye* Chirch Yard. one *Dogget* a Chanon of *Saresbyri* made it of late dayes.

The Bishop of *Saresbyri* is Lord of the Town of *Shirburne*. *Shirburn* stondith on the Northside of the Broke that cummith by it.

The Castelle of *Shirburne* is in the Est End of the Toun upon a Rokky Hillet. it hath by West North West, and by Est South Est, Morisch Grounde.

Rogerus le Poure, Bisshop of *Saresbyri* in *Henry* the first Tyme, buildid this Castelle, and cast a great Dike without it, and made a false Mure without the Dike.

Ther be 4. great Toures yn the Castelle Waulle. wherof one is the Gate House. every of them hath 3. Lodgginges yn highth. The great Lodgging is yn the midle of the Castelle Court, very strong and ful of Voultes. There be few Peaces of Work yn *England* of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so welle couchid.

One Bishop *Langeton* made of late tyme a new Peace of Work and Lodging of Stone at the West End of the Haul. other memorable Peace of work was none set up ther fyns the first Building.

There is a Chapelle in a litle Close without the Castelle by Este.

There lyith at the Ende of the Castelle a Mere that sumtyme hath beene very much larger then it is now, as chokid up with flagges and wedes. There cummith a * Ryver ynto this Mere. Fol. 50.

This Broke risith of v. Springes caullid the vij. Sisters in an hille side a 2. Miles or more by Est from the Mere at a place comunely caullid *Horethorn*. and thens sone gathering to one Botom maketh a Broke that cummith into the Mere, and after cumming to a straite Botom agayne goith to *Shirburn* Milles. Wher about the lower Mylle a Broke of much like Quantite cummith into it by the South Ripe of it.

This Broke risith a 3. Miles of from the Confluence by flat Est at a Place caullid *Puscandelle*, and rennith ynto the West even by the Botom without the Park bytwixt *Shirburn* Water and it.

Shirburn Water thens goith a 3. or more Milys to *Clifton*, wher Master *Horsely* dwellith, and sumwhat lower goith ynto *Ivele* Ryver.

Above this Confluence on the same Ripe upper on *Ivel* cummith *Westcoker* Water yn that risith by Weste a 3. Miles from the Place that he enterith yn ynto *Ivel*. Chocherus flu.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

From *Shirburn* bakward to *South-Cadbyri* 3. good Miles.

A litle beyond this *Cadbyri* I turnid flat West by a litle Chapelle, and a Mile thens a good Mile of I passid over a Stone Bridge sumwhat above augmentid with the Broke that rifith out of Mr. *Fitzjames* Ponde, and thens a 4. good Miles of al by low Ground yn fighte to *Ilchestre*.

Al this way the Pastures and Feeldes be much enclofid with Hegge Rowes of Elmes.

Or I cam to *Ilchester* by Estimation of a Mile *Cadbyri* Water and *Ivelcestre* Water *confluebant*.

Sum think that at *Coscumb* is one of the farthest Heddes of *Ivel* Ryver a 2. Miles by above *Ivel* Village.

The Streame of cummith by *Ivel* Village, and then a 3. Miles lower cummith to *Ivel* Toun Village: and here, as I hard, the Streame brekith into 2. Partes and sone yoynith agayn. and so even itraite to *Limington*. and ther I saw *divortium aquæ* made longe syns and cut by hand to serve a Mille in *Limington*, and thens the hole Streame goith scant a Mile of to *Ivelcestre*.

Fol. 51.

I enterid by South West into *Ilchester* over a great Stone Bridge of vij. Arches, yn the midle wherof were ij. litle Houses of Stone. one of the right Hond, wher the commune gaiol is for Prisoners yn *Somersetshir*. The other House on the list Hond. The lesser of booth semid to me to have bene a Chapelle. The Toun of *Ilchester* hath beene a very large thyng, and one of the auncientest Townes yn al that Quarter. At this tyme it is yn wonderful decay, as a thing in a maner rasid with men of Warre.

Ther hath beene *in hominum memoria* 4. Paroche Chirchis yn the Toun, wherof one yet is occupied. The tokens of other 2. yet stond, and the 4. is clene yn Ruine.

Ther is a fre Chapelle in the Toun, the bakside wherof cummith to the Ryver side even hard bynethe the Bridge. and ther joynith a right praty Mansion House to this Chapelle. I have hard say That many Yeres syns ther was a Nunry wher this Chapelle ys.

Ther was also a late a House of Freres yn this Toun.

The greatest Token of auncient Building that I saw yn al the Toun ys a Stone Gate archid and voltid, and a Chapelle or Chirch of S. *Michael*, as I remembre, over it.

The Ryver of *Ivel* rennith from *Ivelcestre* to *Lamport* a 4. Miles lower.

Thens to *Michelboro*, wher is a Bridge of Tymber over *Ivel*. and the Water ebbith and flowith a above this Bridge.

* Thens

*Thens to *Ilminstre* — [a Take better hede. for *Ilmeſtre*, as I ſyns lernid, ys withyn a Mile of *Whitlakington*, where Maſter *Spek* dwellith, and is not on *Ivel* Water.]

And ſo to *Bridgwater*.

If a Man might go for the Fennes the next way from *Ivelcheſtre* to *Bridgwater* it were not x. Miles betwixt, where now it is xij.

From *Ivelcheſtre* to *Limington* Village about a Mile. One *Iuuerney* was owner of this Toun and Lordſhip. he lyith richely buried yn a fair Chapelle on the North ſide of the Paroche Chirch of *Limington*. Fol. 52.

Ther lyith at the Feete of *Iuuerney* a Woman vaylid in a low Tumbe with an Image of Stone.

Ther lyith alſo in the South Arche of the ſame Chapelle a Gentilman and his Wife, I think alſo of the *Iuuerneys*.

There is a Cantuarie Preſt in the Chapelle.

Iuuerney dwellid, as ſum think, in the ſarme at the North Eſt ſide of the Chirch.

Iuuerneys Landes cam by Heires Generale to the *Bonevilles* of *Devonſhire*.

There was but one of the *Bonevilles* that was a Baron : and that was Syr *Wyllyam Boneville*, whos Sonne married an Heire Generale of the Lord *Harington*, and *Cecil* his Heire General was married to *Thomas* the Lord Marquiſe of *Dorſete*.

This Lord *Boneville* had many Baſtardes, wherof he ſet up one in the Weſt Partes, gyving him a 100. Markes of Land by the Yere. and this familye yet remainith there.

From *Limington* to *Montegue* by good Paſture and Corne Ground enclōſid and meately welle woddid a 4. Miles.

The Toun of *Montegue* hath a poore Market, and is buildid of Stone as communely al Townes therabout be. I redde in the Booke of the Antiquites of *Gleſſenbyri* that this Toun was caullid yn the Saxons Tyme *Logaresburch*. Sum thynk that ther was a great Caſtel and Fortereſſe at this Toun yn the Saxons Tyme. Sum ſay that the Counte of *Moretone* buildid a Caſtelle there ſone after the Conqueſt : but that a Caſtelle hath bene there, and that the Counte of *Moreton* lay yn it, it is without doute. This Count chaungid the olde Name and caullid it *Montegue*, bycauſe it ſtode on a ſharpe point of an Hille, and ſyns that Name hath prevaylid. This Counte of *Moreton* began a Priory of Blake Monkes a 3. or 4. in numbre under the Rootes of *Montegue* Hille, enduing it with 3. fair Lordſhippes, *Montegue* and *Titenhul* joyning to it. The 3. was *Cricke* a 10. Miles from *Montegue* Weſt

Fol. 53.

South West. The Counte of *Moreton* toke part with *Robert Curthose* agayn King *Henry* the first, and after was toke, put in Prifone, and his Landes attaintid : at the which tyme the 3. Lordshipes gyven to *Montegue* Priory were taken away, and then were the Monkes compellid to begge for a certein feason. At the laste King *Henry* the first had pyte of them, and offerid them their owne Landes again and more, so that the wold leave that Place and go to *Lamporte*, wher at that tyme he entendid to have made a notable Monasterie. But the Monkes entretid hym that they might kepe theyr old House : and apon that he restorid them their 3. Lordshipes, translating his mynde of building an Abbay from *Lamporte* to *Readyng*. Then cam one *Reginaldus Cancellarius*, so namid by likelihod of his Office, a man of great Fame about King *Henry* the first, and he felle to Relligion, and was Prior of *Montegue*, and enlargid it with Buildinges and Possessions. And thus the Priory encreasing, and the hole Lordship of *Montegue* beyng yn the Monkes Possession, the notable Castelle partely felle to Ruine, and partely was taken doune to make the Priory. So that many Yeres fyns no Building of it remaynid, only a Chapelle was sette apon the very toppe of the Dungeon, and that yet stondith ther.

From *Montegue* to *Stoke* under *Hamden* about a Mile. I saw at *Stoke* in a Botom hard by the Village very notable Ruines of a great Manor Place or Castelle. and yn this Manner Place remaynith a very auncient Chapelle, wheryn be diverse Tumbes of Noble Men and Wimen.

Fol. 54. In the South West side of the Chapelle be 5. Images on Tumbes on hard joynid to another, 3. of Menne harnessid and shildid, and 2. of Women. Ther hath bene * Inscription on eche of them, but now so fore defacid that they cannot be redde.

I saw a Shelde or 2. al verrey of blew and white.

Ther be in this part of the Chapelle also 2. Tumbes without Images.

There is in the Northside of the Body of the Chapelle a Tumbe in the Waulle without Image or Writing, and a Tumbe with a goodly Image of a man of Armes in the North side of the Quyer of the Chapelle, with a Sheld, as I remembre, al verrey, and even afore the Quier Doore but without it lyith a very grete flatte Marble Stone with an Image in Brasse flattely graven, and this Writing yn *French* about it :

* Inscriptions B. † Deepest B.

Icy gist le noble & " vaillant Chivaler Maheu de Gurney iadys seneschal de Landes & capitain du Chastel Daques pro nostre seignor le roy en la duche de Guyene, que en sa vie fu a la batail de ^b Beuamarin, & ^c ala a apres a la siege Dalge- Algezire. zire sur le Sarazines, & auxi a les baitailles de Le scluse, de Cressy, de Yngenesse, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, & a plusieurs autres batailles & assiges en les quex il gaina noblement grand los & honour per le space d de ^{xx} iij. & xvj. ans, & morust le xxvj. jour de Septembre lan nostre seignor Jesu Christ MCCCvj. que de salme dieux eit mercy. amen.

Ther was beside this Grave another in the Westeende of the Body of the Chapelle having a gret flat stone without Inscripction.

I markid yn the Wyndowes 3. fortes of Armes, one al Verry blew and white. another with iij. Stripes Gules down right in a feld of Gold. The 3. was Croffettes of Golde many intermiſt in one yn a Feld, as I remembre, Gules.

Ther is a Provost longging to this Collegiate Chapelle now yn Decay, wher sumtyme was good Service, and now but a Messe said a 3. Tymes yn the Weeke.

The Provost hath a large House yn the Village of *Stoke* therby.

Fol. 55.

The notable Quarre of Stone ys even therby at *Hamden*, out of the which hath beene taken many a Day Stones for al the goodly Buildinges therabout in al Quarters.

From *Stoke* to *Crokehorn*, a Mene Market Toun Southwest from *Montegue*, a 5. Miles, and 4. from *Stoke* by Hilly Ground.

Crokehorn is sette under the Rootes of an Hille. Ther I saw nothing very notable. Yet there ys a praty Croſſe environid with smaul Pillers, and a praty Toun House yn the Market Place.

The Chirch stondith on the Hylle, and by it is a Grammar Schole endowid with Landes for an annual Stipende.

Haselberge is about a Mile from *Crokehorn*. at this Place lyvid the Holy Heremite and Prophete *Wulfrik* yn King *Henry* the 1. Dayes. The Erle of *Darby* ys now owner of that Lordship.

From *Crokehorn* by Hilly Ground but plentiful of Corne, Grasse and Elme Wood, wherwith most part of al *Somerſetſhire* ys yn hegge rowys encloſid, ſcant a 2. Miles to *George Henton* Village, ſo caullid bycause the Paroch Chirch there is dedicate to S. *George*.

Heere hath Sir *Hugh Poulet* a right goodly Maner Place

a Deest B. *b* Z supra r. *c* Ala apres B. *d* De 96. ans, & morust in B. of

of Fre Stone, with 2. goodly high Tourres embatelid in the ynnor Court.

Ther hath beene of auncient Tyme a Maner Place at this *Henton*. But al that there now is notable is of the Building of Syr *Amise Poulet*, Father to Syr *Hugh* now lyving.

This Syr *Hugh* hath of late made a Parke not far from his House at *Henton* in the side of an Hylle.

From *Henton* to *Kingeston* Village a 2. Miles *dim.* by Hylly and Enclofid Ground, and thens passing about a Mile farther I lefte *White-Lakington* half a Mile of on the right hond, wher Mr. *Speke* hath his principale House, and a Parke: and about a Mile of on the lifte Honde I left another Maner Place of his caullid

Fol. 56. Thens to *Cury-Malet* a 3. Miles, wher is a Parke longging to *Chambernour* of *Devonshire*.

I left this Parke a litle on the lift Hond, and sone after cam over a great Brook, that risith West South West, and rennith Est North Est into *Ivel* a 2. Miles above *Michelborow* by Estimation.

(Here I cam from the Hilly Ground to the Low and Marschy Ground of *Somersetshir.*)

Thens to *North-Cury* stille by low Ground about a 2. Miles or more. The Chirch of *Welles* hath fair Landes here.

And hereabout is *Stoke Gregory*, wher the Chirch of *Welles* hath Possessions.

Thens about a Mile to the Ripe of *Thone* Ryver, by the which I passid by the space of half a Mile, and there I went over *Thone* by a Wood Bridge.

Athelney lyith half a Mile lower on *Thon*, and ther is a Bridge of Wood to entre to thabbay, and beneth that almost at the very Confluence of *Thone* and *Ivel* is another Wood Bridge over *Thone*.

Thonetoun alias *Tawntoun* is a 5. Miles by South West from *Athelney*.

Thonetoun is about a vij. Miles from *Bridge-Walter*.

There is a great Bridge on *Thone* at *Basford* a Mile lower then *Thonetoun*.

From this Bridge by *Athelney* I rode by low Marsch Ground a 2. Miles to *Pederton* Park.

Here at *Pederton* the soyle Westward and South West ryfith agayn and ys not fenny.

There ys a great Numbre of Dere longging to this Park; yet hath it almost no other Enclosure but Dikes to let the Catelle of the Commune to cum yn.

The Dere trippe over these Dikes and feede al about the Fennes, and resort to the Park agayn. There is a praty Lodge motid yn the Parke. There

There cummyth a praty Broke thorough the Park, and half a Mile beneth the Park it goith ynto *Ivel*.

This Brooke is caullid *Peder*, and risith West South West yn the Hylles aboute a 2. Myles of. First it cummith by **North-Pederton*, a praty uplandisch Toun, wher is a fair Chirch, the Personage wherof was impropriate to a *Mynchinbocland*.

Then it touchith on *South-Pederton*, yn the which Paroch the Parke standith. and so to the Ryver of *Ivel*.

From the Lodge in *Pederton* Parke to *Northpedertun* a Mile. Fol. 57.

From *Northpedertun* to *Bridgewater* 2. Miles. The way or I cam ynto *Bridgewater* was causid with Stone more then half a Myle.

Entering into *Bridgewater* I passid by a Chapelle of S. *Salvior* standing on the Ripe of the Haven.

Then I enterid into a Suburbe, and so over a Bridg, under the which rennith a Brook, that risith a 4. Miles of by West at *Bromefelde*.

The South Gate of the Towne joinith hard onto this Bridge.

The Towne of *Bridgewater* is not wallid, nor hath not beene by any likelyhod that I saw. Yet there be 4. Gates yn the Towne namid as they be sette by Est, West, North, and South. The Waulles of the Stone Houses of the Towne be yn steede of the Towne Waulles. I rode from the South Gate yn a praty Strete a while, and then I turnid by Est and cam to the Market Place.

The fairest Strete and principale Showe of the Towne ys from the West Gate to the Easte Gate.

The Ryver of *Ivel* there joynith with the Salt Creeke. b and Arme of the Se rennith crosse thorough this Strete from South to North. and to passe over this Arme there is a right auncient stronge and high Bridge of stone of 3. Arches Fol. 58. begon of *William Bruer*, the first Lord of that Towne, yn King *Richard* the first and King *John's* Dayes.

One *Triveth*, a Gentilman, as I there lernid, of *Devonshir* or *Cornewalle*, finishid this Bridge : and the *Trivetes*, being the Armes that *Triveth* gave, appere there in a Sheld yn the coping of the Chekes of the Bridge.

That part of the Towne that stondith on the West side of the Bridge and Haven is thre tymes as bygge as that that stondith on the Est side.

The Castelle sumtyme a right fair and strong Peace of Worke, but now al goyng to mere Ruine, standith harde bynerthe the Bridge of the West side of the Haven. *Wylliam Bruer* the first buildid this Castelle.

a U *supra* o in Autogr. b An Arme B.

These

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These Things I markid yn the Weste Parte of the Towne:
One large Paroch Chirch.

A goodly House wher sumtyme a College was of Gray Freres.

Wyllyam Bruer, sunne to *Wyllyam Bruer* the first, buildid this House.

One of the Lordes *Botreaux* and his Wife were especial Benefactors to this House. Thereapon his Hert and his Wifes Body were buried there.

The Accustomer of *Bridgewater* hath translatid this Place to a right goodly and pleasant dwelling House.

There ys an Hospitale yn this Parte of the Towne of the Building and Foundation of Menne yn the Towne; but it is endowed with litle or no Lande.

The Chapelle of S. *Salviour* at the South side withoute the Town was buildid *in hominum memoria* by a Merchaunt of *Bridgewater* cawllid *William Poel* or *Pole*.

In the Est Parte of the Town is onely the House or late College of S. *John* a thing notable: and this House standith partely withoute the Est Gate.

Fol. 59. This College had Prestes that had the Apparelle of Secular Prestes with a Crosse on there Breste: And * this House was adjoynid an Hospitale for poore folkes.

Wyllyam Bruer the first foundid this Place, and gave onto it faire Possessions.

Wyllyam Bruer the firste was buried at *Dunkefwelle*, an Abbay of *White Monkes* of his Foundation yn *Devonshire*.

Wyllyam Bruer the first Wife was buried at *Motesfonte*, a Priorie of her Husbandes Foundation.

There hath faullen yn ruine and fore Decay above 200. Houses yn the Toun of *Bridgewater* in tyme of remembraunce.

From *Bridgewater* to *Canington* a 2. Miles.

As I cam ynto *Canington*, a praty uplandisch Towne, I passid over a bygge Brooke that risith not far of by West yn the Hilles, and passinge by *Canington* rennith into the Haven of *Bridgewater* a 2. Miles and more by Estimation lower then *Bridgewater*.

The Paroche Chirch of *Canington* is very fair and welle adornyd.

There was a Priory of Nunnes, whos Chirch was hard adnexid to the Est of the Paroch Chirch. *Rogeres* of the Court hath this Priorie, and also *Minchyn Bukland* gyven onto hym.

From *Canington* to *Stowey* 3. good Miles.

Stowey a poore Village stondith yn a Botom, emong Hilles. Heere ys a goodly Maner Place of the Lorde *Audeley's* stond-

* To this B.

ing

ing exceding pleasauntly for good pastures, and having by it a Parke of redde Deere and another of falow, and a faire Brooke serving al the Offices of the Maner Place.

Fol. 60.

The Lord *Audeley*, that rebellid yn *Henry* the vij. Tyme, began great Foundations of Stone Work to the enlarging of his House, the which yet be seene half onperfect.

The Ryver of *Stowey* risith yn the Hilles therby by West, and renning along thorough *Stowey* Village goith after to the Se.

The Se is about a 4. Miles from *Stowe*.

From *Stowey* to * *S. Andres* a 5. Miles. I left this Village a litle on the right. it stondith about a Mile from the Se.

In this Paroche I saw a fair Park and Manor Place of the *Lutterelles*, caullid *Quantok-Hedde*, bycause it standith at the Hedde of *Quantok-Hilles* toward the Se.

These Hilles renne in Crestes from *Quantok-Hedde* toward *Tauntoun*, as from North to South Est.

I passid over 2. notable Brokes bytwixt *Stowe* and *S. Andres* that ran from the Montaynes to the Se.

From *S. Andres* to *Wilmington* a 2. Miles.

I passid over a great Brooke or I cam to *Wilmington*, rising from South and renning by North to the Se.

A Quarter of a Mile from *Wilmington* or more I cam to *Orchard*, wher Mr. *John Wyndeham* dwellith.

This Maner Place was erectid by a younger Brother of the *Sydenhams*. And of this Name ther hath beene 4. owners of *Orchard* that was purchasid by the first of the 4.

The Secunde *Sidnham* married with the Heire General of one *Gamon*, or rather *Gambon*, a Man of 200. Markes of Lande in *Devonshire* and *Cornewal*.

This *Gambon* gave in a felde of Sylver thre legges Sables.

Sidenham the 2. buiddid moste part or almost al the good Building of *Orchard*.

The 3. dyed, leving a Sunne and 2. Doughters.

The Sunne or he cam to xxij. Yeres of Age dyed.

The 2. Doughters were thus married: one to *John Wyndham*, a younger Brother of *Wyndham* of *Felbridge* yn *Northfolk*. The other was married to

The eldest House of the *Sidenhams* is at *Brimtoun* by *Mon-* Fol. 61.
tegue.

And this *Sidenham* of *Brimton*, a Man of good Yeres, lyith now at a litle Maner Place of his withyn a Mile of *Orchard* caullid *Combe*.

* *Ethelreda* is written over *Andres* in the Original; but in Mr. Burton's Copy *Ethelreda* is omitted.

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There lyith also at *Netlecumbe*, withyn a Mile of *Orchard* or litle more, another *Sidenham* cumming oute of the House of *Brimton*. This *Sidenham* may spende a * 50. Land by the Yere.

I markid yn the Glasse Wyndowes at Master † *Wyndeham's John Wyndham* and *Thomas* Knighttes Armes. The one of them married *Howard* the Duke of *Northfolkes* Doughter: the other the Doughter of the Lord *Scrope* of *Boltun*.

Orchard is yn the Paroche of S. *Decun*, alias *Decumane*, a Mile or more from the Se side, and a 2. Miles from the Chappelle of our Lady of *Clife*.

From *Orchard* to *Clif* Chapel a 3. Miles or more.

Or I cam to this Chapel almost by a Mile I passid over a Broke that cummith from *Clif*-Abbay. At this Place I left *Clife*-Abbay scant a Quarter of a Mile of by South on the left Hond, and hard by on the right Hond by North I saw a fair Stone Bridge of one Arche.

Cliff-Chapelle, wher offering was to our Lady, is set apon no very high Ground, but rokky. it is welle buildid: and on the South side of it is a goodly Ynne al of Stone a late usid for Pilgrimes.

The Se is about half a Mile from *Clife*-Chapelle.

From *Clif*-Chapelle to *Dunster* a 2. Miles.

I passid over a Brooke that cummith thorough *Dunestor* Park.

Marsch Wood Park bytwixt our Lady of *Clyve* and *Dunestor*.

Dunster Toun stondith in a Botom. The Paroch Chirch is set in Ground sumwhat rising.

There is a very celebrate Market at *Dunstorre* ons a Weekes.

There is a Fair privilegid to be at *Dunster* every *Whitsun*-Mone-day.

The Toun of *Dunestorre* makith Cloth.

Fol. 62. The Glory of this Toun rose by the *Moions* that were after Erles of *Somerse*.

The *Moions* had *jura regalia* at *Dunster*.

The *Moions* buildid the right goodly and stronge Castelle of *Dunestorre*.

The Dungeon of the Castelle of *Dunestorre* hath beene fulle of goodly Building. But now there is but only a Chappelle in good case.

Syr *Hugh Luterelle* did of late Dayes repaire this Chappelle.

The fairest Part of the Castelle welle maintenid is yn the North Est of the Court of it.

* Sic in Autographo. 50l. Land habet B. † *Windham's* the Armes of *John Windham* and *Thomas Windham* Knightes. The one married the Daughter of *Howard* D. of *Norfolke*, the other &c. B.

Syr *Hugh Luterelle* in the Tyme of Dame *Margarete* his Wife, Sister to the olde Lord *Dalbeney*, made a fair Tourre by North cummyng into the Castelle.

Sir *Hugh* had another Wife caullid *Guinlleane*, Doughter to York of *Devonshir*.

Syr *Andrew Luterelle*, Sunne to Sir *Hugh*, † build of new a pece of the Castel Waul by Est.

There be great Hilles on every side of the Castelle Hille except toward North Est.

There longgith many Privileges and Knightes Services to be doone to this Castelle.

Ther is a praty Park joyning to thest part of the Castelle.

The late Priory of Blake Monkes stooode yn the Rootes of the North West side of the Castelle, and was a Celle to *Bathe*.

The hole Chirch of the late Priory servith now for the Paroche Chirch. Afore tymes the Monkes had the Est Parte clofid up to their Use.

In the North Part of this was buried undre an Arche by the high Altare one of the *Luterelles*, or, as I rather thynke, of the *Moions*. for he hath a Garland about his Helmet: and so were Lordes of old Tymes usid to be buried.

There ly ij. Images on the South side of the Chauncelle of one of the *Moions* and his Wife: and therby lay an Image of one of the *Everardes* Gentilmen first there set up by the *Moions*, yn token wherof they had a parte of the Castelle to defende by Service. the image lyith now bytwixt ij. Arches or Boteres in the Chirch Yarde.

The Maner Place of the *Everardes* was and yet ys at *Aller* in **Carnetun* Paroche a Mile from *Dunster* Castelle.

Carntoun is shortely spoken for *Carantokes Towne*, wher yet is a Chapel of this Sainct that sumtyme was the Paroch Chirche. Fol. 63.

Ther lyith one *Elizabeth*, Wife to one of the *Luterelles*, afore the high Altare under a playne Stone.

There cummith a praty brooke by West from the Hilles therby, and so rennith

From *Dunestore* to *Minheved* a 2. Miles.

Minheved hath ons a Weeke a praty Market.

The fairest Part of the Toun standith in the Botom of an Hille. The Residew rennith stepe up a long the Hille, yn the Toppe wherof is a fair Paroche Chirche.

The Toun is exceding ful of *Irish* Menne.

The Peere lyith at the North Est Point of the Hille.

There was a fair Park by *Minheved*, but Sir *Andrew Luterelle* of late tyme destroyd it.

† Lege buildid. * Cran *supra* Carn scribitur.

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From *Minheved* to *Aber Thawan** yn *Glamorgan* the nereft traject there into *Wales* a 18. Miles.

From *Mineheved* up along the *Severne* Shore to *Stoke Gurcy* a xvij. Miles, where is a goode Village.

Thens to the Sterte a 3. Miles, and there is the Mouth of *Bridgewater* Haven.

From *Minheved* doune on the *Severn* Shore to a Place caullid *Hores-Toun* a 3. Miles. There beginnith the Rode that is communely caullid *Porlogh Bay*, a meatly good Rode for Shippes, and so goith to *Comban*, peraventure shortely spoken for *Columbane*, a 3. Miles of; and thus far I was ad-certenid that *Somerſetſhir* went or farther.

From *Comebane* to the Sterte moſt parte of the Shore is Hilly Ground, and nere the Shore is no ſtore of Wood: that that is ys al in Hegge rowes of Encloſures.

There is great Plenty of Benes in this Quarter and inward to the Landes.

And of theſe Beenes ther is yn a maner a Staple at *Bridgewater* when Corne is dere in the Parties beyond the Se.

There is alſo yn this Quarter great Plenty of Whete and
Fol. 64. Catelle.

From *Duneſtorre* to *Exford* Village a 7. Miles.

Of theſe 7. Miles 3. or 4. of the firſt were al hylly and rokky,ful of Brokes in every Hilles botom and meatly woddid.

Theſe Brookes by my Eſtimation ranne toward the *Severne* Sc.

The Reſidew of the way to *Exford* was partely on a Moore and ſumwhat baren of Corne, and partely hylly, having many Brookes gathering to the hither Ripe of *Ex Ryver*.

There is a litle Tymbre Bridge at *Exforde* over *Ex* brooke, ther being a ſmaul water.

Ex riſith in *Exmore* at a place caullid *Excroſſe* a 3. Miles of by North Weſte, and ſo goith toward *Tyvertun* a xij. Miles lower. and thens to *Exceſtre* a x. Miles.

The large
foreſt of
Exmore.

From *Exford* to *Simonsbath* Bridge a 4. Miles, al by Foreſt, Baren, and Moriſch Ground, wher ys ſtore and breeding of yong Catelle, but litle or no Corne or Habitation.

This Water
riſith by
North
Weſte.

There rennith at this Place caullid *Simonsbath* a Ryver betwixt to great Moriſch Hilles in a depe Botom, and ther is a Bridge of Woodde over this Water.

The Water in *Somer* moſt communely rennith flat apon ſtones eaſy to be paſſid over, but when Raynes cum and Stormes of Wyntre it ragith and ys depe.

* Into B.

Alwayes this Streame ys a great deale bygger Water then *Ex* is at *Exford*. yet it resortith into *Ex* Ryver.

The Boundes of *Somerſetſhire* go beyond this ſtreame one way by North Weſt a 2. Miles or more to a place caullid *the Spanne*, and *the Tourres*; for ther be Hillockes of Yerth caſt up of auncient tyme for Markes and Limites betwixt *Somerſetſhir* and *Devonſhire*. and here about is the Limes and Boundes of *Exmore* foreſt.

From *Simonsbath* Bridge I rode up an high Morifch Hylle, and ſo paſſing by 2. Myles in lyke Ground, the foyle began to be ſumwhat fruteſul, and the Hilles to be ful of Encloſures, ontylle I cam a 3. Miles farther to a poore Village caullid *Brayforde*, wher rennith a Broke by likelihod reſorting to *Simonsbath* Water and *Ex*.

ſol. 65.

From *Braiford* to *Berſtiple* an 8. Miles by hilly ground, having much Encloſures for Paſture and Corne.

The Toun of *Berdenestaple* hath be waulid, and the Waulle was in cumpace by Eſtimation half a Myle. It is now almoſt clene faullen. The names of the 4. Gates by Eſt, Weſt, North and South, yet remain, and manifeſt Tokens of them.

The Suburbes be now more then the Toun.

The Houſes be of Stone, as al Houſes in good Tounes there aboute be.

There be manifeſt Ruines of a great Caſtelle at the North Weſt ſide of the Toun a litle beneth the Toun Bridge, and a Peace of the Dungeon yet ſtandith. One *Johelus de Totenes, filius Aluredi*, was the firſt that I can reade of that lay yn this Caſtelle.

There is but one Paroche Chirch in the Toun.

There hath beene 4. Chapelles yn the Toun, of the which one was at the Eſt End of the Bridge dedicate to *Thomas Beket*, now profanid.

The other 3. yet ſtande. one of *Alhalowes*, at the North Gate. Another of *S. Nicolas*, at the Weſt Gate, as I remembre.

One *Holman*, Vicar of the Paroche Chirch in *Berſtiple*, made a fair Chapelle, and foundid a Cantuarie in it in the Paroche Chirch Yard in *Berſtiple*.

The Priorie of Blake Monkes at the Northe Ende of the Toun was foundid by *Johelus de Totenes*, that was Lorde of the Toun and Caſtelle of *Berſtiple*.

A Fair at the Nativite of our Lady at *Berſtiple*.

One

I think that the olde Name of the Toun was in the *Britanne* Tunge *Abertaw*, bycauſe it ſtode toward the Mouth of *Taw* Ryver. *Berdenes* ſhortely or corruptely ſpoking, as I thinke, for *Aberneſſe*. *Staple* is an addition for a Market.

One *Tracy* was after Lorde of the Castelle and Toune of *Berstaple*, and taken as founder of the Priorie.

Sum say that one of the *Tracys* made the right great and sumptuous Bridge of Stone having 16. high Arches at *Berstaple*.

There be Landes gyven to the Maintenaunce of this Bridge.

One *Philippus de Columbariis* was after Lord of *Berstaple*: and this *Philip* died *circa annum Dni. 1344.* or 47. he and his Wife lay booth buried in the Priory of *Berstaple*.

There lay summe of the Barons of *Stane yn Ireland* buryed in *Berstaple* Priory.

Then was one *William Mertun* a Knight Lord of *Berstaple*.

The Duke of *Excester* was of late Dayes Lord of *Berstaple*.

Fol. 66. The Countes of *Richemont*, grand Dame to *Henry* the 8, was Lady of *Berstaple*.

Henry late Duke of *Richemont* and *Somersete* was Lord of *Berstaple*.

There is a Mair in *Berstaple*, and the Burgeses take King *Ethelstan* as chief of Privileges to the Toun.

Plimtoun is devidid from the North Suburbe and the Priory only by a grete Causey of Stone, having an archid Bridge at eche Ende of it.

This Bridge was made long firs by a Merchaunt of *London* caullid *Stawford* * long syns by this occasion :

Plimmodu-
num à Græco
vocabulo
originem
trahit.

He chauncid to be at *Berstaple* to by Cloth, and saw a Woman ryding to cum over by the low salte Marfch from *Plymtun* towarde *Berstaple*, and the tyde cam so sore yn by a gutte, that brekith yn there from the Haven shore to the Marfch, that she could not passe: and crying for Help, no man durst cum to her, and so she was drownid.

Then *Stawford* toke † the Prior of *Berstaple* a certen summe of Money to begyn this Causey, chekid on eche side, and the Bridgges, and after payid for the performing of it.

There cummith a praty Broke from the Hilles at *Berstaple* by Est and rennith along by the Priorye Waulle, and so goith thorowgh the Bridge at the Ende of the Causey, and straye dryvith a Mille and so ynto the Haven.

Picartes and other smaul Vessels cum up by a gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge on the Causey at *Plymtun* Townes Ende.

Plymtun is but one fair long streate. and is mainteynid by Clothe making.

The West North West side of the Toun for the more part longid to the Priory of *Berstaple*.

The Est side of the Toune longid to thabbay of *Clif* for

* Redundant. † To the B.

the more part. King *Athelstan* gave fair Landes in and by *Plymtun* to thabbay of *Malmesbyri*.

Malmesbyri had also the Personage of *Plymtun* impropriatid.

The Bishop of *Excestre* hath an auncient Maner Place a Mile above *Berstaple*-Bridge caullid *Tawton* on the Est part of the Haven. Bishop *Veyfy* of late made this House sumwhat lesse then it was but more handsum.

Fol. 67.

The Erle of *Bathe* hath a right goodly Maner and Place at *Tawstoke* on the West side of the Haven a Mile above *Berstaple* Bridge.

The King gave of late to the Erle of *Hampton* a great Lordship caullid *Fremingtun*. it lyith from byneth *Berstaple* Bridge on the West side of the Haven to the Nesse.

The Ryver of *Tau* risith in *Exmore* by Est South Est from *Berstaple*.

The Ryver of *Taw* is no very mayne streame at the Ebbe as it apperith at *Berstaple*.

From *Berstaple* to the very Haven Mouth a v. Miles: and the very Mouth of it is no large thing: and a litle without is a barre.

* There rennith a shore on the West side of the Haven a 3. Miles byneth *Berstaple* to this Nesse or Point metith the Ryver of *Turege* and *Taw* together making a brode Water, and go to the *Severn* Se.

From this Nesse up to *Budeford* Bridge apou *Turege* a 4. Miles, wher is a praty quik Strete of Smithes and other Occupiers for Ship crafte *cis pontem*.

The Bridge at *Bedeforde* apou *Turege* is a very notable Worke, and hath xxiiiij. Arches of Stone, and is fairly waulid on eche side. But the Arches be not so high as the Arches of *Berstaple* Bridge be.

A poore Preste began thys Bridge: and, as it is saide, he was animatid so to do by a Vision.

Then al the Cuntery about sette their Handes onto the performing of it: and fins Landes hath be gyven to the maintenaunce of it.

Ther standith a fair Chapelle of our Lady *trans pontem* at the very ende of it, and there is a fraternite in the Toun for preservation of this Bridge: and one waitith continually to kepe the Bridg clene from al Ordure.

The greatestt part of the Tounce is *ultra pontem*, and ther is a fair Paroch Chirch.

Ther is no wekely Market at a sette day at *Bedeforde*.

There is a good Village *ulteriori ripa* a 2. Miles byneth *Bedeford* caullid *Apledour*. and thens about a Mile is the Haven Mouth.

* So this §. both in the Orig. and B.

Mr. *Cophin* dwellith a 3. Miles by North West from *Bedeford*.

Fol. 68. *Hertland* is x. Miles from *Bedeford* much by Morische Ground but very good for Broode of Catelle.

Hertey point lyith North North Est 3. Miles nerer to the Mouth of *Taw* then *Hertlande*.

From *Berstaple* to *Bedeforde* Bridge a 7. Miles or 8.

From *Berstaple* to *Newtoun* a poore Village by stony and hille and sum enclofid Ground a 3. Miles.

And thens to *Alscote* by much like Ground a 3. Miles.

Master *Bedlow*^a dwellith at *Alscote*. I left his House hard by on the left Hand. And thens I cam to *Tarington*^o a 2. Miles of.

Torington is a great large Toune, and stondith on the brow of an Hille, and hath a 3. fair Streates yn it, and a good Market every weke, and ons a Yere apon S. *Michael's* day the best Fayr in al those Quarters.

In the Toun is but one Paroch Chirch. Dr. *Chaumbre* is perfone therof.

The most parte lyvith there by making of Cloth.

There is a Mair, and the Toun is privilegid with Libertees.

The Ryver of *Torege* rennith under the rootes of the Hille, on the which the Town stondith *on", and apon *Turege* at *Torington* be 2. Bridgges of Stone, one caullid the South Brid of 3. Arches of Stone, and another half a Mile lower caullid the West Bridge, the which is the greater of the 2. and by this Weste Bridge the way lyith to *Hertland* that is xij. Miles of.

A litle above the South Bridge stoode a fair Castelle apon the Brow of the Hille hangingg over *Torege* Ripe, of the which at this present tyme nothing remainith stonding but a neglectt Chapelle.

I lernid there that one Sir *Wyllyam* of *Torington* was Lord of this Castel and the Town: for whom and for his Sunne they pray † for" in the Paroche Chirch.

The King of late tyme gave the Lordship of *Torington* onto *Fitzwilliams* Erle of *Hamptun*.

Little-Tarington is on an Hille beyond *Turege* Water a Mile by South South Weste, and therby dwellith one Mr. *Monk* a Gentilman.

There is an Hamlet longging to *Tarington* Toun not a Mile by Est from *Tarington* caullid S. *Gilys*, wher *George Rolles* hath buildid a right fair House of Bryke.

* Redundat. † Redundat.

Fristok Priory is aboute a Mile from *Tarington*.

From *Tarington* over the South Bridg to *Depeford* by hilly and much enclofid Ground and sum wood an 8. Miles of. Fol. 69.

The Ryver of *Turege* risith in a Morisch Ground a 3. Miles by North Est from *Herteland* almost by the principale Hedde of *Tamar*: and first rennith South South Est by a few Miles.

The first notable Bridge on *Turege* is *Kissingtun* Bridg.

Thens half a Mile to *Pulford* Bridg.

Thens a 2. Miles to *Woddeford* Bridge.

Thens a 2. Miles to *Depeford* Bridge of 3. Arches.

Thens to the South Bridge of *Torington*. Or ever *Turege* cummith ful to *Torington* he turnith from the South to North West.

Thens to the West Bridge of *Torington*.

Thens to *Bedeford* Bridge about a 4. Miles.

And a 2. Miles lower is the Confluence of *Turege* and *Taw*. and so strait into *Severn* by the Haven Mouth.

From *Depeford* to *Lanstoun* a xij. Miles by Hilly and much Morisch Grounde baren of Wodde. Fanum
Stephani.

Or ever I cam to *Lanstoun* by a Mile I passid over a Bridge of Stone having 3. Arches, and a smaull caullid *New Bridge*, thorough the which the Ryver of *Tamar* rennith, that almost from the Hed of it to the Mouth devidith *Devonshir* from *Cornewaule*.

This *New Bridge* was of the making of the Abbates of *Tavestok* and mainteinyd by them: for *Tavestoke* Abbay had fair Possessions thereabout.

The Ryver of *Tamar* risith a 3. Miles by North Est from *Hertelande*, and thens cummith to *Tamertun*, a Village on the Est Ripe yn *Devonshire*; and ther is a Bridg over *Tamar* of Stone: and from this Bridg to *Padestow* xx. Miles.

Yalme Bridge of Stone 2. Miles lower.

New Bridg 2. Miles lower.

Pulstun Bridge 2. Miles lower.

Greistoun Bridge a 2. Miles or more lower.

Tavestoke about a 4. Miles from *Greston* Bridg. and *Grestoun* Bridg being about a 3. Miles from *Launston* is the way from *Launston* to *Tavestok*.

Harwte Bridg.

Another Bridg caullid *New Bridg*.

Caulstoke Bridge next the Se begon by Sir *Perse Eggecumbe*.

Lideford Bridge is not on *Tamar*.

After that I had enterid a litle into the Suburbe of *Launston* I passid over a Brooke caullid *Aterey* that rennith yn Fol. 70.

the Botom of the stepe Hil that *Launstoun* stondith on.

This Water, as I there lernid, risith a x. Miles of by West North West toward *Bodmyne*, and passing by *Launstoun* goith * in " *Tamar* by Est, as I did gather, a litle above *Pulstun* Bridg.

After that I had passid over *Aterey* I went up by the Hille thorough the long Suburbe; ontylle I cam to the Toun Waul and Gate: and so passid thorough the Toun conscending the Hille ontylle I cam to the very Toppe of it, wher the Market Place and the Paroche Chirch of *S. Stephane* lately re-edified be.

The large and auncient Castelle of *Launstun* stondith on the Knappe of the Hille by South a litle from the Paroche Chirch. much of this Castel yet stondith: and the Moles that the Kepe † stonde is large and of a terrible highth, and the Arx of it, having 3. severale Wardes, is the strongest, but not the biggist, that ever I saw in any auncient Worke in *Englande*.

Ther is a litle Pirle of Water that servith the high Parte of *Launstoun*. South West part

Fol. 71.

The Priorie of *Launstoun* stondith ‡ in the West parte of the Suburbe of the Toun under the Rote of the Hille by a fair Wood side, and thorough this Wood rennith a Pirle of Water cumming out of an Hil therby and servith al the Offices of the Place.

In the Chirch I markid 2. notable Tumbes, one of Prior *Horton* and another of Prior *Stephane*.

One also told me there that one *Mabilia* a Countes was buried ther in the Chapitre House.

One *William Warwist*, Bishop of *Excestre*, erectid this Priorie, and was after buried at *Plymtoun* Priory that he also erectid.

Warwist for erection of *Launston* Priory suppressid a Collegiate Chirch of *S. Stephan* having Prebendaries, and gave the best part of the Landes of it to *Launstoun* Priory, and toke the Residew hymself.

There yet standith a Chirch of *S. Stephan* about half a Mile from *Launstoun* on a Hille wher the Collegiate Chirch was.

Fol. 72.

Gawen Carow hath the Custody of the Priory.

There is a Chapelle by West North West a litle without *Launstowne* dedicate to *S. Catarine*. it is now prophanid.

From *Launston* to *Botreaux* Castelle, vulgo *Boscassel*, first

* Into B. † *Lege cum* B. standeth on is &c. ‡ *Sic in Autographo*. In the West South West part of the &c. in B.

a 2. Miles by enclofid Ground having fum Woodde and good Corne.

Thens an 8. Miles by Morifch and Hilly Ground and great fcarfite of Wod, infomuch that al the Countery therabout brennith Firres and Hethe.

And thens a 2. Miles to *Boscaftel* by enclofid Ground metely fruteful of Corne but exceding baren of Wood, to the which the Bleke Northen Se is not there of Nature favorable.

The Toun of *Boscastelle* lyith upon the Brow of a rokky Hille by South Eft, and fo goith down by lenght to the North toward the Se, but not even ful hard to it.

It is a very filthy Toun and il kept.

There is a Chirch in it, as I remembre, of *S. Simpherian*.

The Lorde *Botreaux* was Lord of this Toun, a man of an old *Cornifh* Linage, and had a Maner Place a Thing, as far as I could of fmaul Reputation, as it is now, far * onworthe the name of a Caftel. The People ther caulle it *the Courte*.

Ther cummith down a litle broke from South Eft out of the Hilles therby, and fo renning by the Weft fide of the Towne goith into *Severn* Se betwixt 2. Hylles, and ther maketh a pore Havenet, but of no certaine falvegarde.

One of the *Hungrefordes* married † with of the Heires generale of *Botreaux*: and fo *Boscaftel* cam to *Hungreford*.

Then cam *Boscastelle* by an Heir Generale of the *Hungrefordes* onto the Lord *Hastinges*.

Hastinges Erle of *Huntendune* and the late Lord *Hungreford* had a Lordfhip of the *Botreaux* in partition caullid *Parke*. and ther is a Manor Place or Caffelet. It is a vj. Miles from *Botreaux* by South.

Ther is no very notable Toun or Building from *Botreaux* by Eft North Eft a long upon the Shore upper on *Severn* to *Hertland* point but *Strettoun*. and that is xij. Miles from *Botreaux*. and ther is a praty Market. it ftondith about a Mile from the Se.

Fol. 75.

There is a Place nere to *Stretton* caullid *Ebbingsford*, but now comunely *Efford*, wher *John Arundale* of *Trerife* was borne, and hath a fair Maner Place: in the which Syr *John Chaumon* now dwellith, that married the Mother yet lyving of *John Arundale* of *Trerife*.

Olde *Treviliane*, a man of pratie Land but cumming of a Youngger Brother of the chife Houfe of that Name, dwellith toward *Stretton* at a place caullid

* Unworthy B. † With one of B.

Hertland Point is a x. Miles upper on *Severn* from *Strettoun*. From *Botreaux* to *Tredewy* Village on the Shore about a Myle: and ther cummith downe a Broke rising in the gret rocky Hilles therby.

From *Tredewy* to *Bossinny* on the Shore about a Mile.

This *Bossenny* hath beene a bygge thing for a Fiffchar Town, and hath great Privileges grauntid onto it. A Man may se there the Ruines of a gret numbre of Houses.

Here also cummith down a Broke, and this Brook and *Tredewy* Water resort to the Se at one Mouth bytwixt ij. Hilles; wherof that that is on the Est side lyith out lyke an Arme, or Cape, and makith the Fascion of an Havenet, or Pere, whither Shippelettes sumtime resorte for focour.

A Frere of late dayes toke apon hym to make an Haven at this Place, but he litle prevailid theryn.

There ly 2. blake Rokkes as Illettes at the West North West point or side of this Creeke. the one, saving a Gut of Water, joyning to the other. And yn these brede Gulle be al lykelihod.

From *Bossinny* to * *Tintagel* Castel on the Shore a Mile.

This Castelle hath bene a marvelous strong and notable fortes, and almost *situ loci inexpugnabile*, especially for the Dungeon that is on a great † an high terrible cragge environid with the Se, but having a Draw Bridge from the Residew of the Castelle onto it.

There is yet a Chapel standing withyn this Dungeon of *S. Ulette* alias *Uliane*. Shepe now fede within the Dungeon.

The Residew of the Buildinges of the Castel be fore wether beten and yn Ruine. but it hath beene a large thinge.

This Castel stondith in the Paroche of *Trevenny*. and the Paroch therof is of *S. Symphorian* ther caullid *Simiferian*.

Fol. 74.

Passing a Mile from the Chirch of *S. Symphorian* by Hilly and Hethy Ground I cam over a Brooke that ran from South Est North to *Severn* Se, and about half a Myle beyound the Mouth of this Brook lay a great Blak rok lyke an Illet yn the Se not far from the Shore.

Porthissek a Fiffchar Village lyith about a 3. Miles from the Mouth of thafore sayd Brook lower by West on *Severn* Shore.

There resortith a Broke to *Porthissek*; and there is a Pere and sum focour for Fiffchar Botes.

Porthguin a Fiffchar Village lyith a 2. Miles lower on the Shore, and there is the Issue of a Broke and a Pere.

And a 3. Miles lower is the Mouth of *Padestow* Haven.

From *Dindagelle* to *S. Esse* Village a 4. Miles.

* *Sic in Autographo. Sed Dindâgel supra lin. Tintagel tantummodo in B.*
† And B.

Meately good Ground about S. *Esse* selfe.

From S. *Esse* to *Trelille* Village 2. Miles.

From *Trelille* to wher Master *Carnioves* alias *Carnsey* hath a praty House, fair Ground, and praty Wood about it.

Thens 3. Miles by good Corne Grounde but no Wood to *Wadebridge*.

Wher as now *Wadebridge* is ther was a Fery a 80. Yeres fynes, and Menne sumtyme passing over by Horfe stooode often in great Jeopardie.

Then one *Lovebone*, Vicar of *Wadebridge*, movid with pitie began the Bridge, and with great Paine and Studie, good People putting their Help therto, finishid it with xvij. fair and great uniforme Arches of Stone.

One told me that the Fundation of certein of tharches was first sette on so quik sandy Ground that *Lovebone* almost despairid to performe the Bridg ontyl such tyme as he layed Pakkes of Wolle for Fundation.

The Ryver of *Alaune* rennith thorough *Wadebridge* evidently seen at lower.

The first memorable Bridge on *Alane* is caullid *Helham* Bridge . . . Miles lower then *Camilforde*, but *Alane* is almost a Mile from *Camilford* Toun.

Dunmere Bridge of 3. Arches a 2. Miles lower. Here doth *Alaune* Ryver run within a Mile of *Bodmyn*.

Wadebrid a 3. Miles lower by Land and 4. by Water. This is the lowest Bridg on *Alane*.

Ther cummith a Broke from S. *Esse* 5. Myles from *Wade-* Fol. 75.
bridge, and a litle above *Wadebridge* goith into *Alane* by the Layne Flu.
Est side of the Haven

This Broke risith a 2. Miles above S. *Esse* by Est North Est.

There cummith a Brooke from Mr. *Carnsey's* House and goith into *Alane* by the Est side of the Haven a 3. Miles lower then *Wadebridge*. and here is a Creeke at the Mouth of this Brooke that Ebbith and Flowith up into the Land.

In the way passing from *Dunmere* Bridge toward *Bodmyn* there rennith a praty Broket thoroug a Bridge of one Stone Arche a very litle way beyond *Dunmer* Bridge: and a litle lower goith into *Alane* bynethe *Dunmer* Bridge by the West Ripe of *Alane*.

This litle Broke servith the Milles and rennith by the Est Ende of the Town of *Bodmyn*.

There cummith a Brooke into *Alaune* about a 2. Miles byneth *Dunmere* Bridg on the West Ripe.

This Brooke risith by South Est: and at S. *Laurence* scant a Mile owt of *Bodmyn* passid over a Bridge on this Water in the way to *Michale*. From

From *Wade Bridge* to *Padestow* a good quik *Fischar Toun* but onclenly kepte a 4. Miles.

This Toun is auncient bering the Name of *Lodenek* in *Cornische*, and yn *Englisch* after the trew and old Writinges *Adelstow*. *Latine Athelstani locus*.

And the Toun there takith King *Adelstane* for the chief Gever of Privileges onto it.

The Paroch Chirch of *Padestow* is of S.

There use many *Britons* with smaule Shippes to resorte to *Padestow* with Commoditees of their Countrey and to by *Fische*.

The Toun of *Padestow* is ful of *Irish Men*.

Padestow is set on the Weste side of the Haven.

Padestow Toun is a Miles from the very Haven Mouth.

Fol. 76. From the Mouth of *Padestow Haven* to S. *Carantokes* a . . . Miles.

From *Wadebridge* to *Dunmere* a 3. Miles, and thens a Mile to *Bodmyn*.

Bodmyn hath a Market on every Saturday lyke a Fair for the Confluence of People.

The Showe and the Principale of the Toun of *Bodmyn* is from West to Est along in one Strete.

There is a Chapel of S. at the West Ende of the Toun.

The Paroch Chirch standith at the Est End of the Town and is a fair large Thyng.

There is a Cantuarie Chapel at thest Ende of it.

The late Priory of Blake Chanons stooode at the Est Ende of the Paroch Chirch Yard of *Bodmyne*. S. *Petrocus* was Patrone of this and sumtyme dwellyd ther.

There hath bene Monkes, then Nunnys, then Seculare Prestes, then Monkes agayn, and last Canons Regular in S. *Petrokes Chirch* yn *Bodmyne*.

Willyam Warlewist Bisshop of *Excestre* erectid the last Fundation of this Priory: and had to hymself part of thauncient Landes of *Bodmyn Monasterie*.

I saw no Tumbes in the Priory very notable, but *Thomas Vivianes* late Prior ther and Suffragane by the Title of the Bisshoprike of *Megarense*.

The Shrine and Tumbe of S. *Petrok* yet stondith in thest Part of the Chirche.

There was a good Place of Gray Freres in the South side of *Bodmyn Town*.

Fol. 77. One *John* of *London* a Merchaunt was the Beginner of this House. *Edmund Erle* of *Cornewaul* augmentid it.

There

There lay buried in the Gray Freres Sir *Hugh*, and Sir *Thomas Peverelle* Knightes, and Benefactors to the House.

There is another Chapel in *Bodmyn* beside that in the West End of the Toune, and an Almose House, but not endowid with Landes.

The Toune of *Bodmyn* takith King *Edelstane* for the chief Erector and Gyver of Privileges-onto it.

From *Bodmyn* to *S. Columbes* 8. Miles.

From *Bodmyn* to *S. Laurence*, wher is a pore Hospital or Lazar House beyond the Bridge, about a Mile.

Thens a 5. Miles by Hilly and Mory Ground. and so ther left an Hille caullid *Castelle Endinas* scant a Mile of on the Right Hond.

Thens to *Michal* a poore thoroughfare a 4. Miles by Hilly and much * Morisch and no Wood.

Thens to *Alaine* Paroche a 6. Miles. The Ground about *Alein* berith good Corne and Grasse.

Thens a Mile to *Guernek*.

There is very good Corne and Pasture about *Guernek*.

Guernek a late was one of the Maner Places of *Boville* alias *Beville*. This Name cam out of *Basé Normandy*, and long continuid ther ontylle of late tyme it felle onto 2. Doughters of *Boville*, wherof the one was maryed onto *Arundale* of *Trerise* now lyving.

The other to *Graneville*: and so they devide almost 300. Markes of Lande.

* *Adde Grounde cum B.*

The End of the Second Volume of Mr.
LELAND'S Itinerary.

A N

AN ACCOUNT

Of several ANTIQUITIES in and about the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

A particular Account of the *Antiquities* in and about the *University* of OXFORD justly expected from Mr. Leland. 'Tis probable that he made *Collections* upon that *Subject*, and that they are since destroyed.

§. I. **I**T may perhaps be look'd upon as a matter of no small wonder, that a Person of Mr. Leland's extraordinary *Industry* and inquisitive *Genius*, should not, when he had so fair an opportunity, give us an *exact* and *particular* Account of the several *Religious Houses* and other *Antiquities* in and about the *University* of OXFORD. He had search'd a great many *Libraries*, and consulted and made *Extracts* from the most *authentick MSS.* and the *large Commission* he had receiv'd from his *Royal Master* lodg'd in him a Power of Examining whatever *Papers* he had occasion for in framing and carrying on the *Great Work* he had design'd; and for that reason he was better qualify'd than any other Person for drawing up *Relations* of the *Original* of any *Place*, and of the several *Antiquities* belonging to it. And as he had been a *Member* of the *University* of OXFORD in his *Younger Years*, and was, sometime after he had finish'd his *Travels*, honour'd with a *Canonry*, or *Prebendship*,* of KING'S COLLEGE, now CHRIST-CHURCH, in the same *University*; so one would think that in point of *Gratitude* he should in his *Description* of *Cities*, *Towns*, &c. have given us a *full* and an *accurate* Relation of the most remarkable *Antiquities* of OXFORD and of the *Places* adjacent. But instead of this, abating some short *Memorials* scatter'd up and down in his *Collectanea*, he has thought fit, after he has touch'd upon the *Castle* and *Osney Abbey*, and just mention'd *Rewly*, to take his leave of it, and direct his course to other *Places* of less consideration. The reason of which Omission 'tis probable was this, *viz.* that when he was a *Young Man* and a *Student* in this *University* he had, through the strength of his *Natural Genius*, made *ample Collections* concerning the *History* and

* *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I. col. 68.

Antiquities of that and of other *Places* thereabouts, which, with what he had got together after the Grant of the King's *Commissiſſion*, he judg'd would be a ſufficient and juſt *Fund* for writing a full *Account* of that *ancient* and *moſt flouriſhing* *Univerſity*, and for ſettling the *Hiſtory* of thoſe other noted *Places* that border'd upon it. Nor will this ſuppoſition ſeem *abſurd*, if we do but conſider that all *Eminent Antiquaries* have even from their moſt *tender* Years been carry'd on to collect *Materials* for their *future Works*, and that we have undoubted Evidence that ſuch of them as have been educated in OXFORD have, during their Reſidence there, made it one part of their Buſineſs to view the *Churches* and *Chapels* in and about it, and to take *Copies* of all the moſt *material Inſcriptions* they could find belonging to them. They did not look upon this as a *Fatigue*, and a *dry, uſeleſs* Work; but thought it a *Recreation*, a Piece of Juſtice due to the Memory of their *famous Predeceſſors*, and a *ſignal Act* of *Piety*, ſuch as would derive a *Bleſſing* upon it, and raiſe the Devotion of all *conſiderate* Perſons. 'Twas from this motive that Mr. *Wood*, when he was *Under-Graduate* of CHRIST-CHURCH in this *Univerſity*, did, with ſeveral other *Young Gentlemen* of the ſame *moſt Noble* and *Flouriſhing* *Society*, make a Journey * to *Wallingford*, and take a view of the *Ruins* of that *ancient* Town. The ſame Principle ſpurr'd him on to enter and ſurvey all the *Churches* and *Chapels* in OXFORD, and to give an Account of the ſeveral *Monuments* and *Coats of Arms* in them. This he did in a Book he had prepar'd for that purpoſe; but where that Book is now, and how it may be ſeen, is at preſent uncertain. Mr. *Wood* often told the learned Dr. THOMAS SMITH†, that he had ſeen it; but he could not be induc'd to declare in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was, and how a Sight of it might be procur'd. Nor has Mr. *Wood* mention'd it in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*; where however he takes notice ‡ that another *Excellent Antiquary*, Mr. *William Wyrley*, did, for diverſion ſake, during his Abode in *Balliol-College*, make ſeveral Collections of *Arms* from *Monuments* and *Windows* in *Churches* and *elſewhere* in and near OXFORD, and that at the ſame time he collected a great number of *Remarks* from *Leiger-Books*, that had formerly belong'd to *Monasteries* in theſe *Parts*: all which *Collections* at length came into Mr. *Wood's* Hands,

* Britan. pag. 204. Edit. opt. † Ita in Chartis MSS. quas mihi moriens, pro ſumma ſua in me benevolentia, legavit ipſe SMITHUS. De hac re vide quoque SMITHI vitam Camdeni pag. XL. ubi ad oram libri notat, Collectaneorum horum fragmenta quædam exſtare apud V. Cl. D. Henricum San-Georgium Clarentium. ‡ Vol. I. col. 363.

and were of admirable service to him in compiling not only the *Athenæ* but the *History* and *Antiquities* of OXFORD. Nor were the *Collections* also of Mr. Miles Windfore (who was a more judicious *Antiquary* than Mr. Wood, notwithstanding he speaks * direpectfully of him) and Mr. Brian Twyne upon the same *Subject* of less Service in carrying on those *elaborate* and *useful Works*. I might here mention others that spent a good part of their Time in the same manner, whilst, in their *Younger Years*, they were *Members* of the *University* of OXFORD; but what has been said may serve in some measure to shew that 'tis highly probable that Mr. Leland, whose *Genius* was not inferior either to Mr. Camden's or to any one's else, during his stay at OXFORD, made so good use of his time, as to collect *Inscriptions* from *Monuments* in *Churches* and *Chapels*, and to gather divers *Passages* from *MSS.* and other *Books*, and to receive such *Informations* from the *best Hands*, as would be of *use* and *service* to him afterwards when he should set about any *Work* that would tend to the *Illustration* of our *National Antiquities*. And 'tis not unlikely, but this was one End of his coming hither from *Cambridge*, where perhaps he had imploy'd himself with equal *Industry* in the same *laudable Undertaking*. But his *Collections* (as I have observ'd in the *Preface* to the *first Volume*) being afterward dispers'd in *several Hands*, and receiving abundance of *Damage*, 'tis no wonder if many of his *Papers* quite perish'd, amongst which might be those concerning OXFORD, especially if they carried the *Antiquity* of it higher than *Cambridge*, and fell into the *Hands* of a *Person* that envied that *Piece of Glory*, (if indeed it may be look'd upon as just cause of *Glory*) to OXFORD.

The Loss of those *Papers*, in great measure, supply'd by the *Industry* of Mr. Twyne and Mr. Wood.

§. 2. But the want of these *Papers* of Mr. Leland has been, in great measure, supply'd by the *Writings* of Mr. Twyne and Mr. Wood. The former before he was thirty Years of Age writ and publish'd in 4^{to}. an *excellent* and *useful Book* in *Latin* call'd, *Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia, in tres libros divisa*. He was from his *Youth* to the utmost Period of his *Life* a *Person* of *strange, unaccountable Industry*, and he laid out his whole Time and Pains (to his *eternal Honour*) in this particular sort of *Learning*. His *Diligence* is very manifest in the *Book*, and in it he has shew'd no less *Judgment*. He has withal produc'd such *irrefragable* and *undeniable Proofs* of the *Antiquity* of OXFORD against the *most learned Dr. John Cay* of *Cambridge*, that they continue hitherto, as it

* Vol. I. col. 416.

were, unanswer'd; and there is Variety of other *Particulars* scatter'd up and down the *Work*, which with the *Appendices* clearly point out and discover to us the *Original* of many *Places* and *Customes* in and about that *University*. As by this *Work* the *Author* deservedly obtain'd the *Name* and *Reputation* of being a *most indefatigable* and *skillful Antiquary*, so the *University* of OXFORD, in token of their *Esteem* and *Respect* for him, and to gratify him for the Pains he had *generously* taken not only in that *Work*, but in helping to compile the *Body* of the *Statutes* of the *University*, elected and constituted him their first *Custos Archivorum*; which *Place* he held and enjoy'd to his dying day, to the no small *Credit* of the *University*, and with *equal Honour* to himself. During that time he rang'd and digested all the *Books* and *Papers*, belonging to his *Office*, in *due Order*, and added divers *excellent* and *useful Notes* and *Observations* to many of them, which have been of *admirable service* to his *Successors*: and he enlarg'd his *Apology* to a much greater *Bulk*, which he design'd to have reprinted; but upon his *Death*, the *Copy*, in which those *excellent Additions* were inserted, was*, with several other *Papers* of *inestimable Value*, unfortunately lost; and therefore Mr. *Wood*, when he set himself in good earnest about compiling his *great Work* of the *History* and *Antiquities* of the same *University*, was oblig'd to search and examine anew all those *Papers* and *Books* that had been consulted long before by Mr. *Twyne*, whose *Collections*, had they been preserv'd, would, in some degree, have eas'd him in that *Drudgery*. Mr. *Wood's* Design was of a much more extensive nature, beginning his *History* with the most *early Accounts* of the *University*, and carrying it on by way of *Annals* to the late *illegal* and *Fanatical Visitation*; and being not content with a bare *History* of the *Affairs* of the *University* in general, he took in all the *Colleges* and *Halls*, gave us particular *Descriptions* of each, and related whatever he found most remarkable concerning them. In this *Work* we have a *large* and *diligent Relation* of most of the *Religious Houses* formerly situated in OXFORD. Not only their *Original*, but the *Benefactions*, and most *Eminent Men* belonging to them, are distinctly discours'd of by the *Author*, who compil'd the *Work* in *English*; but Mr. *Twyne's* having been done in *Latin*, and it being more for the *Credit* of the *University* to have such a *Book* publish'd in that *Language*, that *Great* and *Good Man* Bp *FELL* got it translated into *Latin*, and he reduc'd it into better *Order* and *Method*, by cutting off

* *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II. col. 28.

abundance of *Particulars* that were *trivial* and *superfluous*, and by adding others that he judg'd altogether *fit* and *necessary*: by this means consulting the *Fame* and *Honour* both of the *University* and the *Author*. The Bp. (being one of the *best* and one of the *most publick spirited* Men that this Nation ever produc'd) was at the whole Charge of the *Translation* himself; and when finish'd he put it to the *Press*, and took care to have it printed all at his own *Expense* *. Had Mr. Wood done nothing else, this very *Work* would have been a *noble Addition* to Mr. Leland's *Collections*, and no small *Satisfaction* for the *Loss* of his *Papers* upon the same *Subject*. Yet he did not stop here but proceeded to draw up a *complete History* of all the *Learned* Men educated in the *University* of OXFORD from the Year MD. to the end of the Year MDCXC. Which *Work* he begun, carried on and finish'd with *incredible Industry*, and in it he has retriev'd several *useful Notices* of Things which otherwise would have been *wholly* lost; tho' 'tis pity the *Author* had not permitted some of his *judicious* and *faithful Friends* to read it over before he committed it to the *Press*. Besides these *publish'd Works*, he bequeath'd at his *Death* (which happen'd on the 28th of November in MDCXCV. after a *Strangury* of 3. *Weeks* Continuance, without any *Pain*) a most *valuable* Collection of *MSS. Books* and *Papers* to the *University*, to be preserv'd in the *Musæum Ashmoleanum*; where they were soon after deposited, and they (together with other *Papers*, which were left by him to a *private Friend*) will be of *wonderful Service* to any one that shall undertake to draw up a farther Account of the *Antiquities* of OXFORD, or shall think fit to write the *Antiquities* of OXFORD-SHIRE in the same method that Sir William Dugdale did the *Antiquities* of Warwick-shire. For Mr. Wood did not in his *Collections* confine himself wholly to OXFORD, but took in all the *noted Places* in that *County*; and I am apt to think that he once design'd to have written the *Antiquities* of it. 'Twas for that reason, it may be, that when he was a *young Man* † he travell'd over most Parts of the *County*, visited the several *Churches* he came to, took down the *Inscriptions* he found in them, and collected all the *Observations* he possibly could that he thought would any ways serve to illustrate their *Antiquities*. In this *Study* he was much favour'd by Mr, afterwards Dr, Thomas Barlow the

* *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II. col. 606. † So in *The Diarie of the Life of Anthony a Wood, Historiographer of the famous University of Oxford.* MS. A Copy of Part of which, reaching to the latter End of October MDCLIX, is now in the Hands of a particular Friend, and, by his Favour, I have had a transient view of it.

chief Keeper of the BODLEJAN Library at that time; in which Library Mr. Wood was a severe Student, and read over, with much Pleasure and no less Satisfaction, all the Books of English Antiquities that he could meet with; but after a due Consultation with himself and with Friends upon the matter, he at last confin'd himself to the University of OXFORD, and the Product of his Labours and Studies were the printed Books before spoken of, which are prodigious in their kind, and plainly shew the Compiler to have been a Man of a most surprising Genius, of a prying Temper, and of a most undaunted Courage. He was fram'd by nature for the Study of English History and Antiquities; and 'twas that Study which he prosecuted with unusual Industry and Application. He was free from Ambition, and was a signal Instance of Self-Denial. His Method of Study was even and uniform, and he spent his whole time for the sake of the Publick, which (notwithstanding several things ought to have been retrench'd and cut off in his Writings) suffer'd much by his Loss: and 'twas not without good reason that a very learned Divine of the Church of England made the following *ex tempore* Dittich upon him the same Morning he died:

Certa Cantabrix, certa de sede vetusta:

Defensore suo jam caret OXONIA.

§. 3. If the Works and Collections of Mr. Twyne and Mr. Wood be look'd upon and esteem'd as a noble Accession to the Discoveries of Mr. Leland, and as an excellent Supplement to that part of his Itinerary that concerns OXFORD, what will be judg'd of them when we add the Remarks and Observations of Dr. Langbain and Dr. Wallis? These two eminent Divines, being Successors to Mr. Twyne in the Place of *Custos Archivorum*, were equally industrious in reading over and reducing into order all the Records, Charters and other Muniments relating to the University that properly belong to the Duty of *Custos Archivorum*. They were always very zealous in defending the Privileges of the University, and in putting a timely Stop to the Incroachments of her busy Enemies. They understood their Business so perfectly well, that they could upon all occasions immediately produce Papers in such Suits as related to the University, and were able and subtle Advocates in stating the several Cases, and solving whatever Difficulties were rais'd about them. And as they were Men of far better Learning and Judgment than Mr. Wood; so their Notes and Observations (especially those of Dr. Langbain) will be of unspeakable Service to any one that shall hereafter

As also by the Observations of Dr. Langbain and Dr. Wallis. Osney-Abbey quite destroy'd. Mr. John Aubrey a good Antiquary, but unhappily taken off from those Studies in his latter Days. The Remains of Rewley Abbey. Relation of a Monument found there in MDCCV.

after undertake to purge Mr. Wood's Books of their several *Faults*, and to make such *Improvements* as are *fit* and *necessary*: which *Performance* will in no small degree redound to the Reputation and Credit of the *University*. When some *qualify'd* Person shall in good earnest set about so *worthy* an *Undertaking*, at the same time he will take all possible Care to give *Form*, *Life*, and *Beauty* to the other *vast Bulk* of *Materials* that are lodg'd in the *Archives* of the *School-Tower*, as well as in the *Archives* of some other *Places* in the *University*, and, laying aside all *Prejudice* and *Partiality*, will in every respect act the Part of a *faithful* as well as *wise Historian*. 'Tis to such a one therefore that I leave the farther Discussion of this *Affair*, and in the mean time I shall content my self with such *Particulars* as more *immediately* concern Mr. Leland, and shall insist upon some *Remarks* which are the *Result* of my own *Observation*, and are only a *Specimen* of a great number of others which I have had an opportunity of making during my *Residence* in OXFORD. And here I should begin with *Osney*, and make some *Additions* to what has been said by Mr. Leland, but that there is so little now remaining of the *Abbey*, that to one, that is not already apprisd of the matter, 'tis very difficult to discover whether here had been formerly a *Religious House* or not? Before the *Destruction* made in the late *horrid Rebellion* (against King CHARLES the First) the *Tower* of the *Church*, and divers other *Parts* were standing, as may be seen in the second Volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum**, where they are delineated by the *Care* and at the *Charge* of the late Mr. John Aubrey, who began the Study of *Antiquities* very early when he was *Gentleman-Commoner* of *Trinity-College* in OXFORD, and had no *inconsiderable Skill* in them, as may appear from his *History of the Antiquities of Wilt-shire*, his *Native Country*, now remaining in the *Muséum Ashmoleanum*; which Work tho' *imperfect* and *unfinish'd*, yet evidently shews that he could write well enough upon a *Subject*, to the Study of which he was led by a *Natural Inclination*; and the *World* might have justly expected other *curious* and *useful Notices* of Things from him, both with respect to the *Antiquities* of OXFORD as well as those in his own and other *Counties*, had not he by his *intimate Acquaintance* with Mr. Ashmole in his latter Years too much indulg'd his *Fancy*, and wholly addicted himself to the *Whimsies* and *Conceits* of *Astrologers*, *Sooth-Sayers*, and such like *ignorant* and *superstitious Writers*, which have no *Foundation* in *Nature*, *Philosophy*, or *Reason*. But not-

* Pag. 136.

withstanding this *unhappy Avocation*, which brought *innumerable Inconveniences* along with it, he was otherwise a very *ingenious Man*, and the *World* is indebted to him for so *carefully* preserving the *Remains* of this *old Abbey* of *Osney*, and for assisting Mr. *Wood* and others in their *Searches* after *Antiquities*, and furnishing them with several *excellent Memoirs* concerning this as well as other *Monasteries* of this *Kingdom*. Now tho' I have nothing new to observe about this *Abbey*, yet at a small distance from it on the North side we have some considerable *Remains* now standing of another *Abbey*, call'd *Rewly*, (*Roy-lieu*, or *Regalis locus*) so nam'd from it's being founded by *Richard*, second Son of King *John*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*. The *Place*, where this *Abbey* stood, is in *old Writings* frequently call'd *North-Osney*; and the *Abbey* was first design'd for *Secular Priests*, but these were afterwards, *viz.* in the Year *MCCLXXXI*. * chang'd by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to the foresaid *Richard*, into an *Abbat* and fifteen *Monks* of the *Cistercian* Order. I do not think it worth my while here to take notice of and enlarge upon the *Arms* of the Earls of *Cornwall*, (now to be seen at the *Entrance* into *Rewly-House*) the *Images* of some of the *Apostles*, (as *St. Andrew*, *St. Thomas*, &c.) in a *Closet* on the South side of the *House*, the *Arms* painted in a *Window* going up *Stairs*, the *Coins* of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and others, sometimes dug up here; but I shall rather give an Account of another Sort of *Monument*, that has been found lately here, by which the Honour that is due to the *Memory* of a noble and pious *Lady* is luckily retriev'd. About the middle of *July* in *MDCCV*. hearing that a *Stone* with *odd Characters* on it was dug up a little before at *Rewly*, I had the Curiosity some time after to go and take a view of it. I presently saw that 'twas a *Monument* of some *value*, and after I had writ down the *Inscription* upon it, my opinion of it increas'd, and I soon resolv'd with my self to purchase and secure it by putting it in some *publick Place*. After I had agreed with the *Owner*, I had it convey'd to the *Bodlejan Repository*, where it now continues, and for better *Satisfaction* to those that are *curious* in these *Inquiries*, due Care has been taken to have not only the *Shape* of the *Stone* but the *Figures* of the *Characters* exactly represented in the following *Plate*.

* See *Monast. Angl.* Tom. I. p. 934. b.

The Explication of the Inscription upon that Monument. Forms of the Cross in old writings, as well as in other Remains of Antiquity. Account of an old Roll in the Hands of Mr. Josiah Pullen. The Chapel or Church of Rewly when founded.

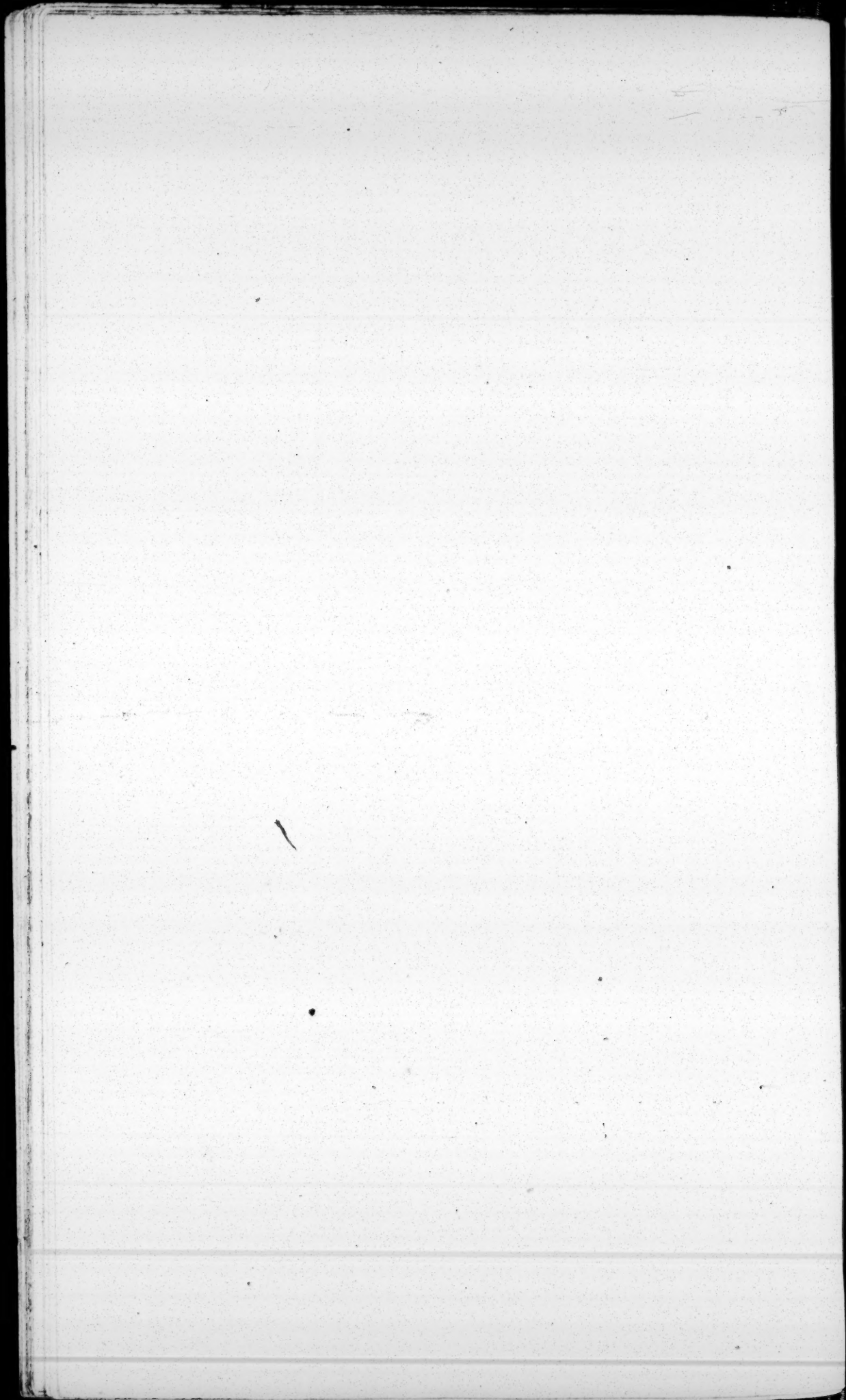
§. 4. The *Lady's* Name is here expressly mention'd in the *Inscription*, which, according to the modern way of writing, is thus to be read: *Ela Longespe, Comitissa Warewici, (or Warewicensis) hanc capellam fecit, cujus præmium sit Christus in gloria. AMEN.* The Mark \oplus at the Beginning of the *Inscription* is no Letter, but stands for the Cross, in those Superstitious Times it being reckon'd almost an unpardonable Omission to leave out the Sign thereof; and they were induc'd to use this Custom the more readily upon Account of the Holy War carrying on against the Infidels. Unless they often sign'd themselves with the Cross, and plac'd the Figure of it both at the Beginning and End of their Writings, they did not expect good Success. Hence at the End of the *Inscription* we have also the Form of the Cross, tho' express'd differently from what 'twas at the Beginning. They us'd various Forms for representing it, which was very often left to the Pleasure of the Writer, Ingraver, and other Artists. We have it in the Saxon and other early Coyns of this Kingdom; and 'tis to that we are to attribute the vast number of Crosses in the Danish Monuments publish'd by Wormius. The like Custom prevail'd in other Countries. Yet in the Saxon Times King Ælfred abolish'd a great many gross and absurd Customs, and introduc'd a more perfect manner of Worship. But the Bishop of Rome did not approve of what he did in that Case; nor did his Successors take care to improve what he had so happily begun, but permitted the same Ignorance and Superstition to break in again; and in the space of some Years it had prevail'd so much as to have strange and even blasphemous Petitions made to the Cross, and the Virtues of it were marked out, exemplify'd, and displai'd in writing, and Indulgences granted from Rome to such as sign'd themselves with it. This may partly be seen in an old Vellam Roll, written about three hundred Years ago (by an ignorant Scribe) in English and Latin, and now in possession of the Reverend Mr. Josiah Pullen, Vice-Principal of Magdalen-Hall OXON. At the Beginning of this Roll, (which formerly belong'd to Dr. Langbain, and afterwards to Bishop Barlow) are several superstitious Pictures of our Saviour, St. Veronice, the Crown of Thorns, &c. The Cross is several times describ'd upon it, but in every Place it is done in the same manner. I have likewise seen other Rolls of this nature, and in several Chymical MSS. we have Addresses made to the Cross, as a direct and sure way for such as are engag'd in those useless Studies to obtain their Desires and be made perfect in that Art.

Θ:ΑΛΑ:ΛΟΗΓΕΣΡ:
 ΟΟΝΙΤ:ΒΑΒΕΒ
 ΗΗΔ:ΟΑΡΕΙΛΑΗ:
 ΕΑΔΙΤ:Γ:ΡΟΙΥ:ΣΙΤ:
 ΧΡΩ:ΙΗ:ΓΕΑ:ΑΗ:



Ex prisca ævi reliquiis *MONUMENTUM*
 hoc [in hortis *COENOBII* de Loco Regali,
 vulgo *Rewly*, anno Dom. *MDCCV*. erutum,
 & in Scholâ *Medicinæ Oxonii* adservatum]
 impensis suis exsculpi curavit Juvenis egre-
 gius & Patriarum Antiquitatum Studiosis-
 simus *RICHARDVS RAWLINSON*, Collegii
 Divi *JOANNIS BAPTISTE* Superioris
 Ordinis *Commensalis*
MDCCXIX.

MB. sculp.



Art. 'Twas from the *Virtues* suppos'd to be in the *Cross* that the *Figures* of it were made as proper *Marks* to distinguish the *Bounds* of *Parishes*; which *Custom* is still put in practice, and has been continually us'd from the first *Original* of *Parishes* in *England*. In the more ancient *Stones*, publish'd by *Fabretti*, the *Cross* is made in a different manner from any *Figures* of it that I have seen upon the *middle-ag'd*

Stones; but he mentions this Form $\alpha \text{P} \omega$ as rare, tho' *Menkenius*, in his *Discourse* upon that *Subject*, insinuates that he met with it often in the same *Posture* ^a. 'Twas also out of Reverence to the *Cross* that formerly in Printing sometimes they made use of this *Mark* X for a *Signature* after the *Alphabet* was compleated; of which we have an *Instance* in *Pliny's Epistles* printed in *Folio* at *Venice* by *Joannes Vercellensis*, with *Cataneus's Notes*, *An. MDXIX*. And this is all I have to observe with respect to the *Characters* on *Rewly-Stone*, only I think it convenient to remark that the *Note* after *fecit* may be read either *quojus* or *cujus*. But I rather approve of the latter, the former *Reading* being more *ancient*, and not made use of at that time when this *Stone* was cut; and yet in *MSS.* of *later Date* we have *quo ejus* for *cujus*, particularly in one of *Tully de Divinatione*, at lib. I. §. 27 ^b. As for the *Points* after the *Words*, it may be look'd upon perhaps as a *vain Curiosity* to say any thing about them; yet I cannot but observe in short that *Words* are distinguish'd from one another by three *Points* in a *Greek Monument* above 2160. Years old, publish'd by *Montfaucon* in his *Palæographia Græca* ^c, and he mentions ^d a *MS.* written a little before our *Rewly-Stone* was engrav'd, with the same sort of *Points*. That which is more *material*, is the *Foundation* of the *Chapel* or *Church* at *Rewly*, which was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; and 'tis from this *Stone* only that we learn, that the *Foundress* of it was *Ela Longespe*, a Lady of *eminent Virtues*, and famous for her *Benefactions* to divers *Places*. *Sir William Dugdale* has given an *Account* of her in his *History of the Baronage*, but he had met with no *Papers* or other *Monuments* to shew that she founded the *Chapel* at *Rewly*. She died in the Year *mccc.* ^e and was interr'd, as we learn from this *II^d. Vol.* of the *Itinerary*, before the *High-Altar* in the *Abbey-Church* of *Osney*. Where also her *Heart* was buried; and not at *Rewly*, as is conjectur'd by *Mr. Wood* ^f. But tho' she be mention'd

^a See *Fabretti's Inscriptions* pag. 563. ^b 'Tis in *Bibl. Bodl. super Art. A.2.* Pag. 134. ^d *Ibid.* pag. 138. ^e See *Mr. Leland's Coll. MSS. Vol. II. p. 286.*

^f In some *MSS. Papers* in the *Asiatick Museum*.

in the *Stone* as *Foundress* of the *Chapel* of *Rewly*, yet the Year when 'twas built is not express'd; so that 'till some certain *Evidence* appear, we must be content in this Particular with *Conjecture*. 'Tis probable therefore that 'twas erected much about the same time that the *Abbey* it self was, which, as observ'd above, was in the Year MCCLXXXI. and, I believe, this was the *Foundation Stone*, being dug up in the East Part of the *Garden*: and at the same time they discover'd the *Tracts* of the *Chapel*, from whence they gather'd that the *Building* now standing (by the *Water*) without the *Garden* was not Part of it.

An old Monument discover'd at Godstow. Godstow Nunnery by whom built. The Benefactions to it when the Chapel was consecrated. The Founder of St. Giles's Church in OXFORD. King John a Benefactor to Godstow. Thomas Walsingham explain'd. This Monument of Godstow perhaps relates neither to the Lady Ida, nor to King John, but was only a Grave-Stone.

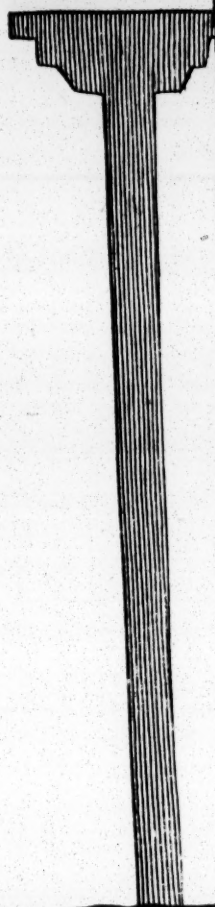
§. 5. Some time before *Rewly-Stone* was discover'd, was found a *Fragment* of another old Monument at Godstow, which was a *Religious House* above a Mile Northwards from *Rewly*. This was found in the *Gardens* of Godstow under a *Walnut-Tree* that was rooted up by the dreadful Storm of Wind Nov. 26th. MDCCIII. I did not see it till April MDCCVIII. at which time I writ down the broken *Inscription*, and in May last I took the Form of the *Stone*, at which time a Young Gentleman of St. John's-College, Mr. RICHARD RAWLINSON, who is a Lover of *Antiquities*, was pleas'd to procure it for his own use, and 'tis now, at the Expense of his Brother THOMAS RAWLINSON, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; a Gentleman of very great *Curiosity*, faithfully represented to the *Readers*. By which we see that we have nothing more than *Godestowe une Chaunterie* I preserv'd of the *Inscription*, the last *Letter* whereof I take to have been the *Initial Letter* of the Person's *Name* to whose *Memory* the *Monument* was erected, and at first I pitch'd upon *Ida*, or *Editha*, a very devout, pious and religious *Lady*, who is said to have founded the *Benedictine Nunnery* here, and at the same time to have built a convenient and decent *Church*. 'Twas consecrated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *John Baptist* in the Year MCXXXVIII. which was the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Stephen*. The Ceremony of *Consecration* was perform'd with great Solemnity by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, (in whose *Dioecesis* the *Nunnery* was situated) the *King* himself, the *Queen*, the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and several others of the chief *Nobility*, as well as Prince *Eustace*, the King's Son, being personally present. At the same time many and large *Contributions* were made for *Endowment* of the *Church* and *Nunnery*, and *Editha* her self became the first *Abbess*, tho' we do not find what *Contributions* were made by her. Without

APHANOCARIDEI

BOOK OF THE DEAD

Inches.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.



Fragmentum hocce **MONUMENTI** per-
vetusti, in Hortis Prioratûs de **GODESTOWE**
prope **OXONIAM** Anno **MDCCLIII. vi** sævæ
Tempestatis erutum, sumptibus suis in æs
incidī curavit **THOMAS RAWLINSON**
Armiger, Medii Templi **LOVING** Socius,
MDCCLXII. Vir eruditus, et diligentī atq;
peritī in congerendā optimæ notæ librorum
Supellectile clarus.

NB. sculp.

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out doubt they were very *considerable*, the being, in all probability, a *Lady of Wealth and Fortune*. This is certain, that the *Ground*, upon which this *Nunnery* stood, was not *originally* her's, but belong'd to one of the *St. Johns*, who, out of his *Zeal* for promoting of *Religion*, was pleas'd to give it to this *Lady* in *Frank-Almoigne* for ever. Of all which there is a *particular* and *distinct Relation* in the *Monasticon*; where likewise the *Names* of the several *Contributors* or *Benefactors* at the *Dedication*, which fell out upon *Easter-Eve*, are specify'd out of the *Register* of *Godstow*; one of which *Benefactors* was *Elwine Fitz-Godegose*, who impropriated to it the Church of *St Giles* in OXFORD, that himself had founded a little before, and gave besides 18. *Solidatæ* of *Land* lying above *South-Bridge* in OXFORD. We do not find where this *Lady* was buried; but, if I am not mistaken, 'twas at *Godstow*; and I conjectur'd that the *Stone* before mention'd might relate to her *Foundation*, and have been erected either before her *Death*, as 'tis frequent to have *Honorary Monuments* put up upon such *publick Occasions*, or else to have been a *Funeral Monument*, and to have been plac'd soon after her *Decease*. But as this is nothing more than *Conjecture*, so I am not fond of it; and the rather so because *Thomas Walsingham* in his *Upodigma Neustriæ* tells† us in *express words*, that this *Nunnery* of *Godstow* was founded by King *John*; thereby depriving *Ida* of the Honour due to her, and fixing it upon one of the *Sons* of King *Henry* the II^d. to whom the famous *Rosamund Clifford* was *Concubine*, and was here buried. *Walsingham* farther adds, that the occasion of the *Foundation* was, that *Prayers* might be put up for the *Soul* of the said *Rosamund*. Why may not therefore the *I* in the *Inscription* relate to King *John*, and be understood of him? Yet what is asserted in *Walsingham* is not to be so taken, as if King *John* were the *Original Founder* of this *Nunnery*, (it being plain from the *Register* that he was not) but only that he became a considerable *Benefactor* to it, and enlarg'd the *Revenues* and *Allowances* that had been before settl'd upon it. 'Tis likely that he added a *Chantry* or *Chapel* for two or three *Priests*, and order'd a suitable *Salary* for performing the *proper Offices* in behalf of *Rosamund*. *Gratitude* to the memory of his *dead Father* (besides other *Religious concerns*) would not permit him to neglect this *Act* of *Charity*. Besides we have other *Instances* of his performing the like *Acts*. I must however confess, that this *Interpretation* of the *Inscription* is built no less upon conje-

† Pag. 56. of Arch-bishop Parker's Edition.

sure than the former; and for that reason I do not expect that it should be look'd upon as *Authority*, no more than I do a third *Conjecture*, which I beg leave to add, namely that it may be this *Stone* has no manner of Relation to either of these *Benefactions*. For if it had reference to *Ida*, 'twould not be styl'd a *Chantery*, but either a *Nunnery* or *Church*. And had it belong'd to King *John*, 'tis reasonable to think that the Monument would have been of *better Stone*, and been wrought and polish'd after such a manner as would have been equal to his *Royal Dignity*. The *Letters* (as far as we can judge by what remains of the *Stone*) are plac'd just as those are that are seen upon old *Grave-Stones*, and some other *circumstances* would move one to think that it lay flat upon the *Ground*, and was nothing else but a *Grave-Stone*. But granting it were a *Grave-Stone*, yet it must be withal allow'd that the *Person* on whom it was laid was a *Benefactor* to the *Place*, and erected a *Chanterie* (*une Chaunterie*) himself at his own proper *Charges*, or else joyn'd with some other well dispos'd *Person* in such a *publick Act of Charity*.

The other *Antiquities* of *Godstow*. *Rosamund's Coffin* not now extant there. Mr. *Weever's MSS. Collections*.

§. 6. As to the present *Remains* of *Godstow*, they serve to little other use or purpose than to shew that 'twas a *Place* formerly of *considerable Extent*, and to raise in us a *Veneration* for the *Sanctity*, *Piety*, and *Generosity* of our *Ancestors*. On the North-side there is a good Part of one side of a *Tower* (which was the *Tower* of the *Church*) standing, and on the East-side is a *small Room*, on the *Floor* of which lye two *Stone Coffins*, and on the *Wall* just above them are written the *Verses* in *Latin* and *English*, which are commonly handed about in memory of *Rosamund*. 'Tis reported that one of these *Coffins* was that in which *Rosamund* her self was laid, and the other that which was prepar'd for her *Keeper*. But this we are to look upon as no more than the *Fiction* of the *Vulgar*. 'Tis however likely that the *Coffins* were dug up here, and were those in which two *Nunns*, or two other *Persons* (for others were interr'd here besides the *Members* of the *Nunnery*) had been buried; but for *Rosamund* her self she was wrapt up in *Leather* and put in a *Coffin* of *Lead* according to the *Custom* of those Times *. She was first of all buried in the middle of the *Quire*, and, as *Hoveden* informs † us, her *Tomb* was cover'd with *Silk*, and surrounded with *Lamps* and *Tapers*; but 'twas, after it had continu'd in that condition for several Years, remov'd out of the *Church* by

* See *Monast. Angl. Tom.* I. p. 528. b. + *Ibid.* *Brompton* says the same thing also in the Reign of King *Richard the First*.

the exprefs Order and Direction of the Bishop of Lincoln, who thought it a moſt *abominable* and *inſufferable* *Prophanation* of the Church, that the *Body* of ſo *debauch'd* a *Perſon* ſhould remain in it. After this *Removal*, it continu'd at reſt, 'till about the time of the *Reformation*, when 'twas taken up, as Mr. *Leland* himſelf acquaints * us, and at the ſame time a *Stone* was found with it, on which was this *Inſcription*: TUMBA ROSAMUNDÆ. Which is a different *Inſcription* from this common one :

Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda:

Non redolet, ſed olet, † quæ redolere ſolet.

But the latter poſſibly is the *Epitaph* that was fix'd in the *Quire* of the Church before the *Body* was remov'd. Mr. *Leland*, I think, ſaw the *Stone* himſelf, and he tells us that, when her *Coffin* was open'd, they found her *Bones* in it, and that a very ſweet *Smell* came from it. But he does not confirm the *vulgar ſtory* of one of the preſent *Stones* being her *Coffin*, but plainly diſtinguiſheth between both, making the *Stone* to be only a *Sepulchral Monument*. He has not thought fit to inform us what became either of the *Coffin* or the *Stone*; tho' 'tis probable it fell into the *Hands* of ſome *Zealots*, who would not ſuffer any thing to eſcape their *Fury* and *Indignation* that they thought favour'd at all of *Popery*. 'Tis to that *Fury* that we owe, in great meaſure, the loſs of ſo many *noble Monuments*, ſome of which have been reſcu'd from *Deſtruction* by the *laudable Industry* of Mr. *Stowe*, Mr. *Weever*, Mr. *Somner*, Sir *William Dugdale*, and others; and more would have been handed down to *Poſterity*, had Mr. *Weever* liv'd to finiſh his *Travels*, or to have publiſh'd another *Volume* or two from his *Collections*, which, after his *Death*, came to his *Nephew*, Mr. *Caltharn*, who liv'd in *Little-Britain* ‡; and at length a *Copy* of his printed *Book* with large *MSS. Improvements*, by the Author (as I am inform'd) himſelf, was *fortunately* procur'd by that *curious Collector* of *Books*, whom I have before mention'd, Mr. *THOMAS RAWLINSON* of the *Middle-Temple*.

§. 7. Tho' *Rosamund* was buried at *Godſtow*, yet ſhe died at *Woodſtock* in a moſt ſpacious and large *Apartment*, wrought in all reſpects with great *Art* like a *Labyrinth*, that King *Henry* the II. had caus'd to be made, on purpoſe to ſecure her from the *Aſſaults* and *Vio-*

Rosamund died a *natural Death*. Our *Engliſh Poets*, in former Times, for the moſt part kept cloſe to *Truth*. *Storer's Life of Cardinal Wolſey*. *Rosamund's Tomb* finely adorn'd. A ſmall *Cabinet* of her's of exquiſite *Workmanſhip*. Dr. *Plot* under a *Miſtake*.

* In a *Paſſage* out of ſome of his *Papers*, publiſh'd in the *Monaſt. Angl. lico citato*. † *Quod* both in *Higden* and *Knighton*. The *Miſtake* was occaſion'd by the *Abreviation*. ‡ *Ita* in *Chartis MSS. SMITHIANIS*, *penes me*.

lence of Queen Eleanor, who nevertheless, if we believe the common Report, found out the Passage and immediately poysoned her. But John Brompton and Henry Knighton tell us that she dy'd a Natural Death, and that it happen'd soon after she had been inclos'd in the said Apartment. The same thing is also asserted by Ranulph Higden*. Perhaps the Queen, having so just an occasion to be offended at her, might be the cause of it; yet neither of these Authors mention it as being contriv'd by her: nor do they say that 'twas effected by Poyson. Other Authors of much later Antiquity have fallen into the same mistake, and amongst those in English must be reckon'd a Book call'd, **The first and second Parts of King Edward the Fourth, containing his merie Pastime with the Tanner of Tamworth, as also his love to faire Mistresse Shore, her great Promotion, Fall and Miserie, and lastly the lamentable Death of her and her Husband.** &c. This Book was printed at London in MDCXIII. in 8vo and is now grown scarce. There are some Romantick Assertions in it, of which this of Rosamund's dying a violent Death by Poyson is one †; otherwise 'tis a Book of value, and more Authority is to be given to it, than is given to Poetical Books of late Years. The Poets of those times, for the most part, kept close to Truth, and did not think it for their Credit and Reputation to corrupt matter of Fact with the Additions of Fancy and Fable. They thought they had perform'd the Parts of a Poët to good Advantage if they put their Collections into Rhime, without any thing of Gloss, whereby to abuse the Reader and lead him into Error. 'Tis for that reason that Storer's Book of the Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey, written in English Verse, and printed at London in MDXCIX. in ten Sheets in Quarto, was much esteem'd and cry'd up ‡; and if it can be met with (for 'tis become very rare) 'tis possible some good Historical Remarks may be collected from it, in order to the writing of a just and faithful Account of the Life and Death of this Great Cardinal; tho' the chief Business being to describe him as a Minister of State, who had the sole Management and Direction of the Affairs of England for several Years, the best materials are to be expected from the Manuscript Papers and Parchments in the Cottonian Library, in the Rolls, in the Exchequer, and in other Offices of Record, which ought to be diligently and carefully search'd and examin'd, before so

* In Polychronico, MS. in Bibl. Bodl. inter Codd. Laudinos, C. 117. sub Henrico II. do. † In the second Part, in the last Page of the Signature P. for the Book is not pag'd by numbers. ‡ See Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 280.

great and desirable a *Work* can be compleated. But (that I may get out of this *Digression*, into which I have been led by citing the Book concerning King *Edward* the IVth.) as soon as King *Henry* heard of the *dismal news* of the *Death* of this *unfortunate Lady*, he became a great *Benefactor* to the *Nunnery* of *Godstow*, which was chiefly occasion'd by the *Affection* he bare to *Rosamund*. Her *Father* was a Person of a very noble and *gentile Education*. He had imbib'd *Religious Principles*, and, however unhappy in his *Issue*, was a Man of a *virtuous Life*, and maintain'd a *good Character*. He was himself a *Benefactor* to this *Place*, and was buried at it in a *Grave* close by his *Wife*, who died before her *Daughter Rosamund*. King *Henry* spar'd no *Costs* that the *Tumb* of this *Lady*, whom he so much admir'd, not only upon account of her *exquisite Beauty*, but for the *Sweetness* of her *Temper*, should be adorn'd and set out with the *utmost Magnificence*, that no *Reflexion* might be made upon his *Royal Character*, as if he were *forgetful* and *unmindful* of her after her *Decease*. This *Affection* made him so careful of her while living, that he presently provided her of every thing that she desir'd. One of the *Presents* he made her was the rich *Cabinet* that is mention'd by *Higden*, *Brompton* and *Knighton* to have been preserv'd in their time at *Godstow*, on which were represented the *Figures* of all sorts of *Champions*, with all Kinds of *Animals* done to the best Advantage. *Cista ejusdem puellæ vix bipedalis mensuræ, set mirabilis architecturæ, ibidem cernitur, in qua conflictus pugilum, gestus animalium, volatus avium, saltus piscium, absque hominis impulsu, conspiciuntur.* Dr. *Plot* ^a makes *cista* here to relate to her *Tumb*, and he translates it by the *English Word Coffin*; but I think, with all due respect and regard to the *Judgment* of that *ingenious* and *learned Man*, that *Fabian* ^b, *Grafton* ^c, *Hollinshead* ^d, and others with much less *Absurdity* make it to be a small *Coffer*, or *Cabinet*, of two *Feet* in *Breadth*. For had it been her *Coffin*, is it at all probable that it would have been permitted to have stood with such *Figures* on it in the *most Holy Part* of the *Church*? Is it likely that a *Coffin*, on which were to be seen such *odd Postures* of *Men* and *Animals*, would have been suffer'd to stand in a consecrated *Chapel*, or that the *Religious* of those *Times*, especially those of this *Nunnery* (who were famous for their *Chastity*) would have given way that any *Pictures*, or other *Representations* of this kind, which were contriv'd rather for carrying on *Amours* and *Lascivious Intrigues* than for advanc-

^a Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire chap. IX. §. 144. ^b Chron. p. 351. ^c Chron. p. 75. ^d Chron. p. 115.

ing Religion, should be plac'd so near their Eyes, to divert their Minds from a devout and holy Performance of their Religious Offices? Since therefore this does not seem consistent with the Reverence that is due to a consecrated Place, 'tis more reasonable, I am perswaded, to understand *cista* of a Coffin, which, in all probability, stood in the Chapter-House when Higden, Brompton, and Knighton flourish'd: and 'twas in the Chapter-House too that her Tomb was to be seen in their times, it being frequently shewn by the Nuns to their Relations and others who visited a Place that was much noted for so illustrious a Lady.

Inscription upon a cross that formerly stood near Godstow. The Monument of Mr. Edmund Rainolds at Wolvercote. His Character.

§. 8. Having nothing more at this time to observe concerning the Nunnery of Godstow, unless it be that in the Reign of King Henry the VIIIth, there stood hard by it on the Bridge a Cross with this a Inscription,

Qui meat hac oret, signum salutis adoret,

Utque sibi detur b veniam Rosamunda precetur:

I shall pass on for about a Quarter of a Mile North-East, where we meet with a small Church call'd *Wolvercote*, or, as 'tis express'd in the old *Valor Beneficiorum*, *Walgarcote*. The most ancient, and indeed the most considerable, Monument that I have seen in this little Church is a Grave-Stone to the Memory of Mr. Edmund Rainolds, M. A. and Fellow of *Corpus Christi* College, on which there is the following Inscription: *Hic jacet Edmundus Rainold in Artibus Magister. Obiit 31. Novembr. anno 1639. ætatis suæ 92.* He was one of the Elder Brothers c of the famous Dr. John Rainolds, with whom he held a publick Disputation about Religion before Robert Earl of *Leycester* in the Year MDLXXXIV. by which he gain'd great Honour and Reputation. He was a Man of excellent Learning, of a sound and clear Understanding, and of eminent Virtues. But being a Roman Catholick, and therefore of different Principles from his Brother, he left *Corpus Christi* College and retir'd to *Gloucester-Hall*, where (notwithstanding he had a good Estate, lying at *Wolvercote*) he became a great and noted Tutor. His leisure Hours he spent in the Exercises of Devotion and in conversation with Learned Men, one of which was the celebrated Mr. Thomas

a So in a Fragment publish'd in Tom. I. p. 528. b. of the *Monasticon Anglicanum* from some Papers of Mr. Leland in the Cottonian Library. b Forlan, *venia*. c See *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I. col. 721. as also col. 233, 234, 235. where Mr. Wood does not seem to have given a clear and distinct Account of the several Brothers. Nor does he correct himself, or settle the Matter, afterwards, in the Life of Dr. Rainolds, *ibid.* col. 289.

Allen * of the same *Hall*. By this *pious* and *virtuous* Course of Life he knew how to despise the flattering *Glories* of this *World*, and to see his *Contemporaries* and *Familiars* advanc'd to High *Stations* and considerable *Dignities*, without the least *Reluctance* or *Envy*. He was a master of his *Passions*, and had nothing to ruffle or discompose the *serene Temper* and *Tranquillity* of his *Mind*; only 'tis to be wish'd that to compleat his *Character* he had continu'd firm in the *Protestant Religion*, and had not, by his *Defection*, given any Cause of *Objection* against him. These extraordinary *Qualities* made him much admir'd, and the following *Epitaph* is deservedly inserted upon a *Brass Plate*, that is fix'd upon the *Stone* I have before mention'd :

Ingens Oxonii Rainoldus gloria, notus

Fraterna fama, nec minus ipse sua :

Magnus fortunæ, virtutis major a'umnus,

Hic, sed parte sui deteriore, jacet.

Mens cælum migravit, ut hinc quoque præmia felix

Sumat, virtutes ceperat unde suas.

By his constant and careful *Education* and *Instruction* of young *Gentlemen*, he mightily improv'd and advanc'd his *Fortune*. He had no *Family*; nor did a *strict* and *innocent* Course of Life require that he should spend largely upon himself. He had therefore the greater Store to bestow in *Charitable Uses*, which he distributed very chearfully and willingly in *great Sums*; but his *Charity* was manag'd with all becoming *Humility*, *Modesty*, and *Christian Prudence*. These Acts of *Charity* occasion'd the ensuing *Words* to be ingrav'd on the West End of his *Monument* round an *Oval Brass Plate*, which is since torn off and convey'd away by the *Sacrilegious Hands* of some *Fanatick*, it may be one of those *Puritan Reformers* in MDCXLI: *Manum suam aperuit inopi, & palmas extendit ad † pauperum.*

* Who died in the Year MDCXXXII. in the 90th. Year of his Age, as Mr. Wood informs us, tho' Mr. William Burton says in the 92d. See Mr. Burton's Funeral Oration upon him spoken in the publick Refectory of Gloucester-Hall, and printed the same Year at London in Quarto, together with another Speech that was spoke by Mr. George Bathurst in the Chapel of Trinity-College (of which Mr. Allen had been Fellow) the same Evening that he was buried. These two Speeches should have been reprinted in Bates's Collection of Lives. Mr. Allen being so eminent an example of Modesty, Temperance, Humanity, Learning, and Judgment, as well as Industry in collecting old MSS. (for those given to the Bodleian Library by Sir Kenelm Digby were once his, besides a large stock of others, that were dispos'd of elsewhere) his Memory ought to be carefully preserv'd; and it might be of no small service to Virtue and good Literature to have the Speeches printed again, with his Picture before them from the Original (drawn to the Life) in the President's Lodgings of Trinity-College. To which other Things of the same nature might be annex'd. † Lege, pauperem, vel pauperes.

Wolvercote nothing else but a *Chapel of Ease* to *St. Peter's* in the East OXFORD. That matter formerly contested, but decided in Favour of *St. Peter's* against *Wolvercote*.

§. 9. We ought not to wonder that in the Church of *Wolvercote* there are no earlier *Monuments* of *Antiquity*, since in reality 'tis nothing but a *Chapel of Ease* to *St. Peter's Church* † in the East OXON. So 'tis expressly call'd in the old *Valor Beneficiorum* *, that I have before cited. And for that reason in former Times the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* always buried their *Dead* at *St. Peter's*, and were reckon'd *subject* to and *dependent* on it. *Divine Service* was celebrated and perform'd in it by a *Chaplain*, who was nominated and appointed by the *perpetual Vicar* of *St. Peter's Parish*, who satisfy'd and paid him out of his own *Expenses*, and had a Power of removing him at his Pleasure. Whenever the *Bodie*, *Roof*, *Belfrie* and *Ornaments* of *St. Peter's* were decay'd and needed *Repair*, the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* always us'd to pay and contribute the third Part of the *Charges* and *Expenses* upon such *Occasions*; and the thing was never disputed nor contested 'till the Year MCCCCXIII, which was the Beginning of King *Henry* the Fifth's Reign. At that time the *Bodie* and *Roof* of the Church being run to ruin and decay, the *Church-Wardens*, out of a true sense of their *Duty*, and a just Regard to their Credit and Reputation, took effectual Methods to have them repair'd, the full *Expenses* of which came to 60. *Nobles*, the third Part whereof they charg'd, according to *Custom*, upon *Wolvercote*; but the *Wardens* of the Church or Chapel of *Wolvercote* thinking that this was an *unreasonable Imposition*, and that the *custom* was owing originally to *Incroachment*, they peremptorily refus'd to pay their *Share*. Upon this a Suit of *Law* Commenc'd, and 'twas given against the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* by Mr. *John Barton* the Arch-deacon of OXFORD's *Official*. This so incens'd and inrag'd them that they presently appeal'd from his *Sentence* to the See of *Rome*, and presented a *Remonstrance* of *Grievances* to the *Pope*. The *Pope* at that time was *John* the XXIII^d, or, as others call him, the XXIVth. He refers the *Matter* to Dr. *Sathse*, Auditor of the *Causes* of the *Apostolick Palace*; but the Year after the *Pope* being depos'd by the *Council* of *Constance*, a new *Commission* was granted by the same *Council* to the *Doctor*, who then proceeded to hear the *Proctors* of both *Parties*, and to receive the *Depositions* of the several *Witnesses*. The *Proctor* for *St.*

† Which was given to *Merton College* by King *Hen. III.* in 1266.

* In *Bibl. Bodl. Halywell* in OXFORD was likewise another *Chapel of Ease* to *St. Peter's*. For thus the Thing is express'd in the *Valuation-Book*: *Ecclesia sancti Petri Orientalis OXON. cum capella de Halywell & Walgarcote*, 60. Marc. --- *Vicaria ejusdem* [scil. *Ecclesie S. Petri Orientalis*] 100. fol.

Peter's represented the Matter very fairly, and stated every thing with that *clearness*, that the *Doctor*, after a *sedate* and *deliberate* weighing of all *circumstances*, could not but declare that the *Church-Wardens* of *St. Peter's* had acted *fairly* and *regularly*, and that 'twas no *Exaction* in laying the third Part of the *Burden* upon *Wolvercote*. Accordingly he gave a *definitive Sentence* at *Constance* on the eleventh Day of *December* in MCCCCXVI. that they should pay the full third Part for the *Repairs* that had been made three Years before, and for the future always joyn with them as they had done formerly, and bury their *Dead* also at *St. Peter's*, as had been practis'd constantly before this *Suit* Commenc'd. These *Differences* being thus, tho' not without *Difficultie*, comprimis'd, on the eleventh of *March* following the foresaid Dr. *Sathse* amerc'd the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* 42. *Florins* of *Gold* more, by way of satisfaction for the *Great Trouble* and *Charge* they had put the *Church-Wardens* and others of *St. Peter's* to in this *Dispute*.

§. 10. This is the *substance* of that *Controversy*, as I have collected it from the *Instrument* concerning it, now preserv'd with other *Papers* in a *Chest* in *St. Peter's Church*; but this is not the *Original Instrument*, but only a *copy* of it, and the *Transcriber* hath committed several *Faults*. After this *Decision*, the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* were forc'd to acquiesce, and to observe the *ancient Custom*; but 'twas broken again at last, and they have ever since that time buried in the *Church* or *Chapel* of *Wolvercote*, and not been charg'd with any Part of the *Repairs* of the *Church*; instead of which however by way of *Acknowledgment* they pay yearly the *Sum* of three *Shillings* and four *Pence* to *St. Peter's*. I shall not enter so far into the *concerns* of the *Parish* as to inquire, when 'twas that this *Change* began, and what was the *Occasion* of it. But that *St. Peter's* did *willingly* consent to it appears, in some degree, from a *Note* inserted at the Beginning of the afore said *Instrument*, viz. *A composition for 3s. 4d. per annum to be paid by Wolvercote*. This *Note* is not the *Title* of the *Instrument*, but was added by a *later Hand* on purpose to shew that *St. Peter's* compounded with *Wolvercote* for that *Sum*, and for the future would part with their *Priviledges* upon condition such a *Sum* was constantly and duly paid. The chief reason of the *contest*, before accounted for, having been the great *Sum* of *Money* (for so 20. *Nobles* was then reckon'd) that *St. Peter's* charg'd them with, we may suppose that there had not been any such *expensive Re-*

The *Instrument* concerning this *Controversy* now preserv'd in *St. Peter's Church*; but 'tis not the *Original*. *St. Peter's* afterwards compounded with *Wolvercote*. The reason why *Wolvercote* did not contest the Matter before *St. Peter's* formerly the *University-Church*, as *St. Giles's* had been in the *British Times*.

pairs since it's *first Foundation* by St. Grimbald. They did not grudge to contribute in small *Summs*, but when they came to be large, they look'd upon it as an *Hardship*, and thought it worth their while to examin the *Justness* of the *Claim*. Or it may be, St. Peter's being once the *University-Church*, the *Expenses* for *Repairs* and other things of that kind might be defray'd by the *Scholars*, and so there would be no *Difference* between *Wolvercote* and St. Peter's upon that Score. St. Grimbald seems to have founded the *Church* on purpose for the use of the *University*, notwithstanding it be not express'd in the *famous Passage* of *Asser*, by which we are assur'd that he was the *Founder*. So that tho' it was made a *Parochial Church*, yet being design'd *principally* for the *University*, 'tis likely certain *Rules* or *Orders* concerning it's *continual Repair* were drawn up, which were to be *punctually* observ'd by the *Members* of the *University*, and the *Parishioners* were not burthen'd any farther than as concern'd their own *Affairs* exclusive of those of the *University*. Here *Divine Service* was *publickly* celebrated for the whole *University*, and *Degrees* were conferr'd, and other *Scholastic Business* perform'd in it in the same manner as had been formerly practis'd in the *Church* of St. Giles a. For tho' I have insinuated above b that St. Giles's *Church* was built by *Elwine Fitz Godegose*, yet there had been a *Church* long before his time in the same *Place* but dedicated to a different *Saint* c. This is what is maintain'd by several of our best *Antiquaries*, and 'tis expressly asserted also by *Thomas Rudburn* in his *Chronicle* of *Hyde Abbey*. It had been destroy'd in the *bloody Warrs* and *Revolutions* that had frequently happen'd, and was not rebuilt 'till *Fitz Godegose*, out of his great *Devotion*, was pleas'd to undertake it. The *University* at that time being situated beyond St. Giles's *Church*, 'twas very fit that either that *Church*, or some other as near, should be made use of by the *University*, and that they should not be put to the *Inconvenience* of going far upon such *publick* Occasions.

The *University* in the *British* times in all probability separate from the *City*. The reason why *OXFORD* is not mention'd in *Antoninus*, and why there are no *Roman Coins* found about it.

§. 11. 'Tis probable, that in those *early* Times the *University* was separate from the *Town*, and did not on either side joyn to it. The *Founders* of it took their *Pattern* from the *Eastern Countries*, and they follow'd the same *Customs* as to it's *Discipline*. The *Academies* and *Gymnasia* amongst the *Greeks* were divided from their *Cities*, and that was the reason that their *most learned Men* were buried in

a So in a *Fragment* of *John Ross* that I have in MS. And the same thing is mention'd from him by *Twyne Apol.* p. 118. b §. 5. c See *Twyne* loc. cit. them,

them, which would not have been permitted had they stood in the *Cities*, *Buryal* within *them* being prohibited by *Solon's* *Laws*. The same *Prohibition* also took place amongst the *Romans* upon Promulgation of the *XII. Tables*. For that reason 'twas that *Cicero* built a *most goodly and pleasant House* at *Puteoli* *, which he call'd *Academia*, by way of Allusion to the *College* of that Name at *Athens*. Here he compil'd his *Quæstiones Academicæ*, and he intended to have been buried at it; but *Providence* decreed otherwise. Those that cultivated *Learning* amongst the *Britains* affected *Privacy*, and they cautiously avoided all *Disturbance* in prosecuting their *Studies*. They delighted in *Woods* and *Groves*, and were much addicted to *Meditation*. Nothing could better suit with such *Tempers* than the pleasant *Woods* and *Groves* about OXFORD; whence 'twas that the *University* was then styl'd *Bellofitum* or *Bellesitum*. The *Woods* have been since destroy'd, but we have an Account of them in some of our *Writers*. And that they might avoid the *Noise* of the *Town* they plant-ed themselves at some distance from it. None were permitted to dwell amongst them but *Students*, and such as the *Conveni-nces* of *Life* requir'd. Perhaps 'tis upon this Account that 'twas not made a *Garrison* by the *Romans*. Being unwilling to create any *Troubles* to the *Students*, they might therefore forbid the *Souldiers* from settling at OXFORD. Hence we may account for it's being omitted in *Antoninus*. Nor will it seem strange that *Roman Coyns* should not be found in a *Place*, which was not one of their *Stations*, *Garrisons* or *Forts*.

§. 12. Notwithstanding OXFORD was neither garrison'd, nor inhabited by the *Romans*, yet they often pass'd through it in their *Journeys* to other *Places* which they had made *Garrisons*. And 'twas for the sake of calling at it that they frequently went out of the *greater Roads*. We have *evident Tracts* of a *Branch* of one of their *main Ways* upon *Heddington-Hill* †. 'Tis there divided into two *Parts*, one whereof was the *deep hollow Way*, and the other was the *Way* which lyes by the *Elm-Tree* about the *Top* of the *Hill*, passing through the *Grounds* betwixt that and *Marston-Lane*, where 'tis very visible, and some of their *Stones* are now remaining. It seems ‡ once to have pass'd the *River* above *Haly well-Church*,

The *Romans* often call'd at OXFORD. Some *Remains* of one of their *Ways* now to be seen very near it. *Conjectures* upon an ancient *Gold Piece* found in *St. Giles's Field* in the *Sub-urbs* of OXFORD. Some *Mistakes* in the *Letters* on it as represented in *Dr. Plot's Natural History* of OXFORD-SHIRE, and *SIR ANDREW FOUNTAINE'S Dissertation Epistolaris*. *Mr. Thwaites's* *Explication* of it imperfect. The *Original* of Z for & on some *Coyns*.

* See *Pliny's Nat. Hist.* lib. XXXI. c. 2. † *Dr. Plot's Nat. Hist. of OXFORD-SHIRE*, c. X. §. 30. ‡ *Dr. Plot. ibid.*

and to have went directly to the old *Bellofitum*. At that time therefore 'tis probable there were two *Bridges* over the *River*, one of which carry'd *Travellers* into the *University*, and the other into the *City* or *Town*. When the *University* and *Town* came to be joyn'd, the first *Bridge* was destroy'd, and the *Way* leading to it came to be difus'd. 'Twill not be thought *absurd* that the *hollow Way* upon *Heddington-Hill* should be wrought by the *Romans*, if it be consider'd what wonderful Pains the *Souldiers* took in breaking through *Mountains* and other *Rough Places*. 'Twas a *Task* commonly impos'd upon them by the *Generals*. A great many *Examples* may be found in *Bergierius's* valuable Book *de publicis & militaribus Romanorum viis*, to which I refer the *Reader*, and instead of more *Observations* concerning their *Ways* I shall at present remark, that some Years ago a *thin Piece* of *Gold* was found in *St. Giles's Field* in the *Suburbs* of *OXFORD*, which has the same *Figure* on both sides, and is taken by *Dr. Plot* ^a to have been one of those *Pieces* that *King Edward the Confessor* gave to such as he touch'd for cure of the *Disease* call'd the *Struma* or *Scrofula*. That *King Edward the Confessor* was the first, to whom *God* gave the Power of Healing this *foul Distemper* only with a *Touch* of the *Hand*, is generally granted; and those that desire fuller and clearer Satisfaction may be pleas'd to consult *Dr. Tooker's* excellent (but scarce) Book, call'd *Charisma sive donum sanationis Regibus Angliæ cœlitus concessum* ^b. But that this was one of the *Gold Pieces* that the *King* gave upon such *Occasions* is not allow'd by the *Ingenious* *Sir ANDREW FOUNTAINE* ^c, who is a great Master of this sort of *Learning*. He could not see any *Ground* or *Foundation* for such an *Opinion*; and yet *Dr. Plot* was follow'd by *Mr. Walker*. To render his *Opinion* the more plausible *Dr. Plot* tells us that over the *Hinder Part* of the *Head* are the *Letters* *E. CO.* which he thinks are the *Initial Letters* of *Edward the Confessor's* Name. At the *Chin* he has represented + Ω, but gives no *Explication* of those two *Figures*. *Sir ANDREW FOUNTAINE* as to the former three *Figures* does not vary from *Dr. Plot*; but as to the latter he differs in this that he has added to them two other *Letters* or *Figures*, as will be plain to those that shall think fit to compare their *Tables* together. However tho' *Sir ANDREW* was pleas'd to declare his *Dissent* from *Dr. Plot* and *Mr. Walker*, yet he was so *modest* as not to

^a Ibid. §. 27. ^b Printed at London in MDXCVII. Quarto. ^c In his *Dissertatio Epistolaris de Nummis Anglo-Saxonicis & Anglo-Danicis* p. 162. of the III. Part of *Dr. HICKES's* most learned, judicious and elaborate Work *de Linguis Septentrionalibus*.

publish his own *Explication*, nor to tell us what he judg'd might give occasion to this *Relick*. Three Years after the Printing of Sir ANDREW'S *Dissertation*, the ingenious Mr. Thwaites of *Queen's-College* (to whom the *learned World* is indebted upon several Accounts) was pleas'd to make divers *Additional Notes* upon the *Saxon Coyne*, and to publish them under this *Title*, *NOTÆ in Anglo-Saxonum Nummos* *. As he has in this small *Tract* oblig'd us with many *curious* and *uncommon Conjectures*, so, amongst the rest, he has thought fit to let us know his *Opinion* about the *Gold Piece* above mention'd. He takes the *Letters* about it to be $\text{C A Z } \Omega$, the *meaning* whereof he thinks is *Christus Alpha & Omega*. I readily grant that *Z* in divers *old Coyns* stands for C ; but it did not begin 'till after the *Saxon Times*; I think 'twas much about the Reign of King *Edward the III.* It owes it's *Original*, not to the *Roman Abbreviation* γ for C , (for that is one of the *Notes* in *Tyro* and *Seneca* at the End of *Gruter*) but to the z in *MSS.* This *Note* z for C is also in *Printed Books* of the *Black Letter*; but both in *MSS.* and *Printed Books* 'tis oftentimes made thus z , which indeed is the more exact *Form*, as representing the *e* more *perspicuously*. In those *Coyns* of *Edward the III.* *Henry the VI.* &c. which are inscrib'd with *small Letters* the z is seen. The *Monetarii* being ignorant of the *Latin Tongue* took it for *z*, and therefore in *Coyns* of the same Kings circumscrib'd with *Capital Letters* they made it *Z*; which should rather have been (if they would have express'd the *Ligature* accurately) Z . Yet none were so *critical* and *curious* as to rectify the *mistake*. But there is no need to be so particular in this *Point*, since I cannot (and yet I have often view'd it) find any such *Note* as *Z* upon this *Relick*. I discover no other *Letters* upon it than c or o behind the *Head* and just under the *Chin* + Ω . Therefore confining my self to these four *Characters*, I believe Mr. Thwaites will find it a *difficult matter* to produce *Instances* in *old Coyns* and *Medals* where c is plac'd by it self for *Christus*: tho' I am not ignorant that the *Fathers* interpreted x in the *Sibyll's* $\text{I X } \Theta \text{ Y } \Sigma$ by x ϵ α ι ς , thinking that by that *Word* $\text{I} \alpha \omega \omega$, x ϵ α ι ς Θ ϵ ς η ς Σ ω ι ς was signify'd: whence 'twas that some of them call'd our *Saviour* x ϵ α ι ς or *Piscis*. Other *Abbreviations* of that kind are suppos'd to be in those *Mystical Writings*. In other *Greek Monuments* we have xc , for x ρ ι ς τ \omicron ς , (an *Instance* whereof Sir ANDREW FOUNTAINE has given in his *Dissertation*†) and in *Latin ones* xpc , one of which is the *Monument* I have be-

* E Theatro Sheldoniano, in a Sheet and an half in 8vo. + Pag. 163.
fore

fore accounted for that was found at *Rewly*. In the old *Monuments* of *Fabretti*, *Du Fresne*, and others we have this *Mark*



for our *Saviour* (having been receiv'd from the time of *Constantine the Great*) and α and ω put under. The same *Mark* 'tis likely would have been plac'd upon this *Monument*, if *Christus Alpha & Omega* were design'd to be signify'd. Besides this 'tis observable that the *Explication* Mr. *Thwaites* has given is only in part. For as the *Piece* is publish'd in Sir *ANDREW FOUNTAINE*, as well as in Dr. *Plot*, there are the *Figures* o and +, which he takes not the least notice of. As for my own *Opinion* in a matter of so much *Obscurity*, I readily agree with Sir *ANDREW* that this cannot be one of the *Gold Pieces* given by King *Edward the Confessor* for touching the *Evil*; but whereas he has not been pleas'd to propose his reasons for his *Dissent*, I shall here offer two why I am inclin'd to differ from Dr. *Plot* and Mr. *Walker*. The first is, that α o (for I observ'd before that there is no E upon it) cannot stand for *CONFESSOR*, unless we will suppose this King to have been a Prince much addicted to *Vanity*. Is it likely that so pious, modest, religious and virtuous a King (for the *Rigour* he shew'd towards his *Mother* in making her undergo the *Fiery Tryal* of *Ordeal* was the effect of a *Religious Zeal*) would suffer such *Letters* to be put upon his *Medals* or *Coyns* which carry in them manifest *Tokens* of *Ostentation*? Tho' he had all the *Properties* of a *Confessor*, yet 'tis not probable he would assume that *Title* to himself. 'Tis more suitable with the Character of a good and modest King, to prohibit such *Inscriptions* to be inserted upon any of his *Monuments*; and therefore 'tis likely that this *Title* was given him after he was dead. And 'tis no small confirmation of this supposition that he is not styl'd *Confessor* in any of his other *Coyns*, (in which withal his *Name* appears at length;) nor do I remember that any of our *Historians* relate that he had this *Title* given him while living in any of the *Publick Monuments* that were to celebrate and perpetuate his *Memory*. The second reason of my *Dissent* is this, that whereas there is the *Greek Letter* Ω upon this *Gold Piece*, 'tis very probable that the other *Letters* are also *Greek*. What therefore if $+\Omega\alpha o$ be nothing more than $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omega\ \sigma\omicron\theta\eta\rho\iota$? o for Ω is often in ancient *Monuments*; as also Ω for o. Whence 'tis that in one of the old *Statues* preserv'd in the *Gardens* of the Lord *Leominster* in *Northampton-shire* (which is one of the most considerable *Collections* of that kind in the World) we have

ΧΑΡΙΕΘΡΙΩΝ for ΧΑΡΙΕΘΡΙΟΝ. And (if in this *Case* we may be allow'd to go so high) in the famous old *Inscription* of the *Farnesian Gardens* (which *Joseph Scaliger* has explain'd with great *Depth of Learning* in his admirable *Additions* to *Eusebius's Chronicon*) we have \omicron for ω . Upon which occasion *Salmasius* * notes that in the first times amongst the *Greeks* they always us'd \omicron for ω , the ω being not brought into fashion till afterwards. The same thing is noted by other *Antiquaries*. After the ω was invented indeed, the *Custom* discontinu'd; but after the time of *Domitian*, when other *Corruptions* of this nature arose, it was brought into practice again, and look'd upon as no *Error* to write $\text{H}\rho\text{OC}$ for $\text{H}\rho\omega\text{C}$. We have abundance of *Instances* in *MSS*. If this *Explication* be allow'd, 'twill suit well enough with *Mr. Thwaites's Conjecture* that the *Image* represented upon it is the *Figure* of our *Saviour*. This *Gold Piece* might be worn about the *Neck* of some *devout Person* (for which purpose the *Holes* in it were made) who thought that by this means he should the more easily obtain the *Divine Assistance*. Another *Conjecture* may be also advanc'd, viz. that whereas on one side of the *Piece* the ω is plac'd before the $+$, the $+$ may signify either the *Cross* or our *Saviour*, and the ω may be an *Adverb* of calling; and then the *Letters* $\text{C}\rho\text{O}$ will stand for $\Sigma\text{O}\Sigma\text{O}\text{N}$ or $\Sigma\omega\Sigma\text{O}\text{N}$. *Du Fresne* in the *Dissertation* that I have cited above takes notice of divers *Coins* that had the *Cross* on them by order of several of the most wicked *Emperors*, who thought by that Method they should in some degree atone for their *Crimes*. Should this prove such a *Medal*, the *Figure* of it will be the *Image* of some considerable *Prince*, who had been guilty of divers heinous *Offences*, and order'd this *Medal* to be struck on purpose that he might signify his *Repentance*, by applying to and invoking either our *Saviour* or the *Cross*. And that 'tis really the *Image* of some *Emperor*, or *Prince*, and not of our *Saviour*, the triple *Crown* upon the *Head* seems to evince; whereas our *Saviour* is represented with *Rays* about his *Head*, or with something else equivalent, both in *MSS*. and other *Monuments* of *Antiquity*. But these being nothing more than *Conjectures*, I lay no stress upon them, but desire that every one would judge for himself, as 'tis highly requisite in matters of this nature, which are usually so dark and perplexed.

* In duarum Inscriptionum veterum Herodis Attici Rhetoris & Regille conjugis honori positarum Explicatione, pag. 53.

Account of St. Bartholomew's Hospital near OXFORD.

§. 13. Leaving therefore the farther Consideration of this *ancient Relick* to those that have *better Sagacity* and more *Leisure*, (only with this *Monition* that they would compare it with *Scheffer's excellent Discourse, De Orbibus tribus aureis in Scania erutis e terra **) I shall now call at the *old Hospital* of St. Bartholomew, standing half a Mile Eastwards from OXFORD. This little *Hospital* I take to have been first founded by Queen Margaret, Wife to King Edward the First; but the *Rules* she left them being strangely neglected and transgress'd, and the *Foundation* not kept in that due *Repair* as ought to have been expected, King Edward the Second visited the *Place*, reform'd the *Abuses*, and reduc'd all things again into their proper Order. 'Tis for that reason that he is commonly reckon'd to have been the *Founder*. He fram'd new *Orders* and *Statutes* both for preserving the *Hospital* and for electing fit and proper *Members*. Queen Margaret at the same time she founded the *Hospital* built also a *convenient Chapel*; which being in a manner run to ruin in King Edward the Second's Reign, 'twas then rebuilt; for which *pious End* John the Son of Laurence Sertke (a Person of a *religious* and *dévout* Life and *Conversation*) gave eighteen *Marks*, upon this Condition, that notwithstanding at that time he lay under no *bodily Infirmities* he might be elected into the *Hospital* whenever a *Vacancy* should fall out. This Condition was accordingly observ'd, the King himself *peremptorily* requiring and commanding it. Being so great and considerable a *Benefactor*, upon his *Death* he was buried, I think, in a *Vault* at the East End of the *Chapel*. This seems to me to have been the *Vault* that was discover'd ten Years since, when one Mrs. Tubman, the Wife of Mr. George Tubman, was buried there. At the same time three *Sculls* and a great many other *Bones* were taken up. Over the *Vault* there lay a *long Stone*, without *Inscription*, part of which hath been since turn'd into a *Monument* for the said Mrs. Tubman. By the *Statutes* of the *Foundation* one in *Priest's Orders* was to be *Chaplain*. For his Pains he had six *Marks per annum* allow'd him, which as it was a *sufficient Maintenance* in those times, so 'twas afterwards, unless I am mistaken, to be increas'd by the *Overseers* of the *Hospital* as the value of *Corn* and other things was rais'd, that the *Priest* or *Chaplain* might not be reduc'd to *Misery* and *Want*. The *Chapel* here was formerly cover'd with *Lead*, but in the late *unparallel'd Rebellion* 'twas torn off and carry'd away by some of those *restless* and

* Holmæ MDCLXXV. Ste.

wicked Men, who call'd themselves *Saints*, and were for pulling to pieces all *Places* where the *Prayers* of the *Church* of *England* were read. At the same time they stole the *Bell*, which us'd in those *Times* to be rung to call the *Members* of the *Hospital* to *Prayers*. As this *Hospital* is situated in a *pleasant* and *healthy* *Place*, so in former *Times*, when the *Plague* happen'd in OXFORD (as it us'd to do frequently 'till the *River Cherwell* was cut into several *Branches*, and strict *Orders* were made for cleansing the *Streets*, and keeping them free from *Swine*, &c.) the *Students* of *Oriel-College*, to which the *Hospital* belongs, (being settl'd upon them, I think, by way of a *Rent-Charge*) made it a *Place* of *Retirement*, and liv'd here in a *Studious* Condition with their *Pupils* 'till the *Sickness* ceas'd.

§. 14. If any one be desirous to see a *larger* and *fuller* Account of this *Hospital*, he may have recourse to the *Monasticon*. Several other *Historical Passages* concerning it may be likewise collected from Mr. *Wood*. About a *Mile* and an half *Southwards* from it was situated the *Benedictine Nunnery* of *Littlemore* or *Sandford*. We have an Account also of this in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and in the *Notitia Monastica*, written and publish'd by the learned Dr. THOMAS TANNER Chancellor of *Norwich*. Yet we do not learn from either of these *Books*, nor from any other *Books* or *Writings* (that I have seen) who was the *Founder* of it. From the *Monasticon* however we gather that 'tis as ancient as the time of King *Henry* the II. and perhaps it might have been built before. For the first *Charters* there publish'd speak of it as a *Place* already built, and the *Benefactors* specify'd in that *Work* are only such as were *Contributors* towards the *Inlargement* of the *Endowments*, and took care to ratify and confirm what had been piously bestow'd by their *Ancestors*. The *Saint*, to whom the *Chapel* or *Church*, belonging to this pleasant *Nunnery*, was dedicated, was St. *Nicholas*, as we are assur'd from the several *Charters* that are publish'd to this purpose by the excellent *Compilers* of the *Monasticon*. Yet sometimes St. *Mary* is joyn'd with St. *Nicholas*; and in one of the *Evidences* both St. *Mary* and St. *Edmund*; not that this *Chapel* was dedicated to three *different Saints*, but because perhaps there were three *distinct Chapels* or *Churches* that had all a *Share* in the *Gift*. Of what *Bigness* and *Form* the *Chapel* was at first we do not learn; but from some *Circumstances* in the *Monasticon* we may gather, that 'twas neither *large* nor *beautiful*. This was one reason that in the time of King *Henry* the III. the *Nunns*

And of the *Nunnery* of *Littlemore*, which perhaps was built before the Reign of *Henry* the II. The *Church* or *Chapel* there to whom dedicated? 'Twas rebuilt in the Reign of *Henry* the III.

took care to have it rebuilt and enlarg'd to a *decent, comely, and lightsome Fabrick*; in carrying on and finishing of which they did not want several *liberal and generous Benefactors*. They had also the *Countenance and Assistance* of the Pope, who was forward and willing to encourage so *excellent and wortky a Design*. That this might be the more *conspicuous*, he issu'd out a *Bull* to the *Dioceses of Lincoln, Ely and Sarum*, by virtue of which he took off the space of ten Days *Penance* from all such as should be pleas'd to become *Benefactors* to this *new Work*. There is no reason to doubt but it found it's intended Effect, and, it may be, more *Money* was rais'd than was sufficient for defraying the whole *Expenses*, and a good *Sum* reserv'd for other *Uses*. This new *Chapel* was situated in the same *Place* where the old one was, namely on the South side of the *Nunnery*. The *Ruins* of it remain to this day, being turn'd into a *Barn*, and imploy'd to *Prophane Uses*, as several other *sacred Remains* of this sort have been. This is one of those small *Houses* that by virtue of the Pope's *Bull* were dissolv'd for the Use of *Cardinal Wolsey*, who spent the *Revenues* upon his *Magnificent College* building at OXFORD. As the *Chapel* is now standing, so also is the *Nunnery* it self, at least a very great Part of it, with several of the *Out-Houses*. Amongst other *Rooms* of the *Nunnery*, there is one above *Stairs* all *dark and intire*, which is that in which the *Nunns* us'd to make their *Confessions* to their *Ghostly Father*.

The Church of Sandford. Mrs. Isham a Benefactress to it. An Epitaph there. The Praeceptorie of Sandford. The Abbey of Eynsham. An Inscription in Eynsham Church. A Book written by Josephus Eveshamensis.

§ 15. Hard by this *Nunnery* is the present *Church* of *Sandford*, a small thing, and of *mean Building*. I shall not give either my self, or the *Reader*, any trouble about it's *Antiquity*; but it may be proper to observe that in the Year MDCLII. the *Porch* was rebuilt by Mrs. *Elizabeth Isham*, a grave and devout *Matron*, who was likewise in other respects a *Benefactress* to the Church, and gave divers considerable *Sums* away to be spent in *charitable Uses* for the Poor of the *Parish*; but I have seen no written *Memorials* of any of these *Benefactions* except an *Inscription* relating to the first. 'Tis fixt over the *Porch-Door*, and is as follows:

Condidit me * dnīa Eliza Isham

Anno Gratiae 1652.

Porticus Patronae:

Thanks to thy Charitie Religious Dame,
Which found me old and made me new againe.

* Lege, domina.

There is nothing extraordinary to be seen in the Church besides some Monuments of the Powells, Lords of the Mannor here. The chief of these Monuments is one in the South-Wall of the Chancell, on which there is this Inscription :

Sepulturam hic habuit,

Spe felicitis in aeternam vitam resurrectionis, vir clarissimus Gulielmus Powellus de par-co Rolestonensi in par. de Tutbury in comitatu Staffordienfi, eques auratus, frater Edmundi Powelli Armigeri, hujus Manerii quondam domini, Serenissimæ hujus regni reginæ Elizabethæ stipator nobilis, atque augustissimis ejusdem regibus Jacobo Caroloque primo cursus-Tutburienfis, in comitatu prædicto, curator regius; qui tertium & octogesimum ætatis suæ annum agens XVII. Calend. Jan. aō. Dñi. MDC

LV. vitam cum aeternitate commutavit.

In perennem cujus

memoriam, necnon in debitæ ejus erga illum observantiæ, piæque gratitudinis testimonium (quippe parci illius Rolestonensis, ac cæterarum prædicti Gulielmi facultatum hæres ab eodem in totum assen constitutus) Johannes Powellus armiger, hujus Manerii Dominus, ac ejusdem Gulielmi pronepos monumentale hoc marmor posuit dicavitque

anno Dñi. MDCLXI.

This Mannor in old time belong'd to Sir Thomas de Sandford Knight, who in the Reign of King Stephen (or thereabouts) gave it to the Knights Templars, and so it became a Præceptorie for the n. They had a Chapel here dedicated to St. Mary, and 'tis likely that for that reason some of the Evidences quoted above mention St. Mary. But for a more particular, distinct and full Account of this Præceptorie I shall desire the Reader to consult at his leisure an old Register in the BODLEJAN Library * (written, as I guess by the Hand, in the Reign of King Edward the First) in which are contain'd at large the Evidences concerning all the Lands that belong'd to this Præceptorie; by a diligent and careful looking over of which Register the Antiquities of some other Places hereabouts may easily be illustrated, which I have not time to insist upon now. However before I put an end to these Observations, I will remark that in the same Library † is another MS. the Author whereof was John de Wudetun,

* Amongst the MSS. bought of Mr. Wood, num. 10. † Inter Codd. NE. F. 3. 7. in

in which we have the *Statutes* of the *Benedictine Monastery* of *Eynsham*, 4. Miles North-West from *OXFORD*, of which there is very little now remaining, except one of the *outer Gates*; but there were several *Parts* standing when *Mr. Wood* began his *Perambulation*, and 'tis one of the first *Places* that he diverted himself at, when he set about his *Collections*. 'Twas a most stately *Monasterie*, and situated in a most *delicious Place*. Nor does the *Parish Church* of *Eynsham* afford any very *material Observations*. There are three or four *Inscriptions* in it that may be of use to an *Antiquary*; but the only one I shall transcribe at present is that upon a *Brass Plate* that is fix'd upon a *Marble Monument* (to the Memory of *Mr. William Emott*, formerly Fellow of *Brazen-Nose-College*) at the Entrance into the Chancel:

Here lyeth *Mr. William Emott* sometymes
 Vicar of *Eynsham*, which died the
 xvi. Day of February A. 1584.

Epitaphium ejusdem.

*Hujus quem statuit custodem Christus oculis,
 Divino baculo dilacerare lupos,
 Surripuere gregi, proli fata sinistra fideli.*

Saxa premunt corpus, mens sedet ante deum.

When I was at this Place at *Easter* in *MDCCVI*. the learned *Mr. EDWARD LUYD*, since deceas'd, (who often us'd to retire hither when he was drawing up the first Volume of his *Archæologia Britannica*) was pleas'd to tell me that when he was last in *Wales*, amongst other *old Books*, he purchas'd a *MS.* containing divers *Discourses*, mostly by way of *Letter*, written by *Josephus Monachus Eveshamensis*. But this Author was not a *Monk* of *Eynsham* by *OXFORD* (sometimes written *Eusham* in the *Monuments* of the Church) but of the famous *Abbey* of *Evesham* in *Worcester-shire*. The pious and learned *Mr. DODWELL* has more than once mention'd this *MS.* to me. 'Twas brought to him in his *Retirement* formerly in *Wales*; but he gave me no great Character of it. I have since that time obtain'd two *Specimens* of it, by which I gather that 'tis penn'd in a pretty good *Latin Style*, and far better than might be expected from a Man bred up in a *Cloyster*; but the matter of it seems to be mean and trivial, and not fit to see the Light, unless there be any *Historical Passages* in the Book not accounted for by other Authors. Perhaps by such *Circumstances* his Age may be fix'd; for I do not remember to have met with his *Life* in any of those Authors who have made it their Business to give an Account of our *English Writers*, whether of later or more remote *Antiquity*.

BODLEIAN Library Octob. 2d. MDCCX.

Ex Cod. MS. Bodl. Arch. B. 67.

Oratio habita coram Illustrissimo

Rege HENRICO Septimo CANTABRIGIÆ.

ETSI nullis unquam verbis tuæ Celsitudini, Rex Illustrissime, pro tuis in nos, & Universitatem istam beneficiis gratias agere condignas possumus; nobis tamen ipsi non satisfacimus ullo modo, nisi reddiderimus verba saltem, ubi gratiam referre nequeamus. Confundimur enim ipsi quod tanta Majestas totiens de nobis homunculis, & tam singulari benignitate merebitur, & nos contra obmutescemus ingrati, non recognoscentes quid factum sit à tanto, & tam amplissimo Rege. Nam si merita in nos tua diligentius pensitemus, nihil vel ab optimo Rege subditis, vel ab amantissimo parente filiis, liberalius potuit exhiberi, quam regia tua erga nos pietas effecit. & cumulati-
us quidem quid à te aut expectare, aut desiderare possemus? Cui pietati si non verbis saltem respondere conaremur (quum rebus impossibile sit) maximum ingratitudinis vitium non injuria nobis imputari potuit: & nos non novis solum beneficiis essemus indigni, sed & veteribus privandi quam meriti-
tissime.

Dicemus igitur primum de magnitudine tua, quæ tantopere de nobis meruit; deinde nostram necessitatem, in qua tunc fuimus, exponemus; & sic merita postremo commemorabimus in nos tua.

Nemini dubium esse potest quin quanto is qui dederit aliquid major est, tanto majores illi debentur gratiæ. Eatenus igitur de tua magnitudine loqui jam cupimus, quatenus appareat quantis agendis eidem gratiis obnoxii sumus. Non quod velimus panegyricum agere laudum tuarum, quod digne fieri vix ab eloquentissimo potest, aut conciliare nobis amplio-
piorem pietatem vanis & blandis assentionibus, quibus tuas aures offenderemus potius, & nos rem ageremus nobis & nostris professionibus indignissimam; sed magis ut officium impendamus nostrum, quod prætermittere non possumus, nisi reos ingratitudinis maximæ nos redderemus. Viri semper illi qui magni futuri essent (ut plurimum) ortus habuerunt admirabiles: multisque & magnis vitæ discriminibus ex-
ponebantur;

ponebantur; adeo ut nisi mira Dei ipsius dispensatione præfervarentur periissent sæpenumero. Cujus rei exemplis pleni sunt gentilium hitoriarum libri, in quibus nemo descriptus est magnus, cujus ortus non aliqua re insigni notaretur, & vitæ successus non multis plenus esset discriminibus.

Sed ut gentiles omittam, ad sacras hitorias venio, in quibus de *Moyse* illo traditur, qui magnus dux populi *Israëlitici* futurus esset, quod pater ejus in somnis admonebatur uxorem cognosceret, a qua abstinuit metu mortis à rege *Ægyptio* interminatæ masculis *Hebræorum* nascituris. Ipse etiam parvulus *Moses* mox ut in lucem editus fuerat, repositus in fiscella scirpæ, fluctibus & aquarum discrimini exponebatur; nec defuit tamen divina benignitas quæ illum tutaretur quoad venerit in manus filiæ Regis *Pharaonis*, à qua multo diligentius educabatur, quam ab ipsis parentibus fuisset factum. Admonebatur rex per præfagos regni sui ut morti illum traderet, tanquam regno perniciem futurum, sed Deo Optimo Maximo rem curante non est permissus. Quæsitus deinde ad necem *Moses* quod *Ægyptium* quendam interemisset, vix periculum evasit: patriam in qua natus fuit relinquens, ad deserta se contulit: ubi & mirabiliter providit illi Deus. Qui & illum reduxit in *Ægyptum*, & ducem populi *Israëlitici* constituit, multa pro eo ostendens prodigia, tam in ipsa *Ægypto* quam in Maris Rubri transitu: in discrimine famis & sitis: in variis seditionibus plebis suæ adversus eum: in bellis etiam non paucis, quæ cum externis gerebat; in quibus omnibus, & aliis periculis innumeris, protector ei Deus affuit semper quoad tandem * illi valde offenderit, ob quod iratus Deus non permisit ingredi promissionis terram.

Sed quorsum ista? Nimirum ut intelligamus quanta sit magnitudo tua Rex Illustrissime, qui tam mirabiliter natus es, atque in lucem editus à nobilissima Principe genitrice tua, nunc præfenti, quæ tum annum non implevit quartumdecimum. Rarus profecto partus & insolitus, ipsaque (ut cernimus) non magnæ staturæ femina est: at multo tunc (ut asseritur) minoris fuit; adeo ut miraculum cunctis videbatur in illis annis, & in illa corporis parvitate gnatum aliquem, maxime tam procerum, tam elegantem edidisse.

De periculis vero & discriminibus vitæ maximis, quæ, Deo auctore, per omnem ætatem tuam ad hæc usque tempora evaseris, longum esset enarrare, & dies ante deficeret, quam exitum invenirem. Nam & dum in utero portaret te mater, vix discrimen pestis evasisti, quæ teneriores foetus facile consuevit interimere, de qua & pater tuus Princeps Illustris interiit.

Mater deinde viro orbata te peperit orphanum, à cujus

* Forſan, ille.

uberibus

uberibus mox abstractus, illorum custodiæ traditus fueras, qui bellis assiduis implicabantur. Castellum, quo tenebaris, obsessum in manus inimicorum tuorum venit: qui tamen, Deo ita providente, te (ut præclarum sanguinem deceret) educaverunt egregie. Inde quælitus ad necem, patriam deferens, ubi ad cognatum tuum Regem *Francorum* ire destinaveras in *Minoris Britanniae* Ducem utilius incidisti, quanquam ab eo rursum tanquam captivus detinebare. Sed pace cum eo facta, quum in patriam redire statuisti, tanto ventorum impetu classis tua jactabatur, ut vi compulsus retro retulisti pedem, Deo rem ita disponente, ne forte in manus inimicorum tuorum venisses, qui tunc insidias parant tibi. Post hæc *Britanni* te venalem offerebant capitalibus inimicis tuis, nihil magis quam tuum sanguinem sitientibus. Quid multis? Convenit inter eos de pecunia: sed Tu interea, Deo mirabiliter subveniente, cum tuis omnibus effugisti salvus in *Galliam*. Unde quum denuo tentares venire in patriam, dirigente tunc tuum iter & prosperante Deo, parva manu ingressus hoc tuum regnum, Regem qui tunc fuit cum universo ipsius exercitu fudisti quamprimum. In solio demum confirmatus (me Jesu!) quot adversæ fortunæ machinatas insidias? quot prodiones clanculum excogitatas? quot murmura & rebelliones nefariorum? quot formidanda, ob eventum maxime ancipitem, proelia (quæ nos omnes recenti adhuc memoria tenemus) tu ad tuam ingentem gloriam, non nisi divinitus, superasti semper? Hæc una res nobis ad magnitudinem tuam comprobendam abunde sufficit. Nihil opus erit hîc recensere præstantiam sanguinis tui, ex multis & sanctissimis Regibus Imperatoribusque descendente, quos tua nobilitas non minus illustrat, quam ipsi te; non egregia tuæ juventutis exercitamenta, quibus semper occupari volueras, desidiam & inertiam velut pestem fugiens. Taceo invictam animi tui magnitudinem, qua in eventibus, quos alii valde formidabant, tu semper fuisti imperterritus; temperantiam in cibus & potibus, ac ceteris corporis voluptatibus, qua non modo florem corporis tui, sed & ingenii acumen, & memoriæ tenacitatem conservabas imprimis: prudentiam in gerendis rebus omnibus, in hac præsertim regni tui administratione, quod nunc adeo pacificum reddidisti, & tam votis tuis obsequentissimum, ut nullis retro seculis ab ullo unquam Rege id factum legimus. Tanta & tam admiranda sapientia tua est, ut non solum nos tui subditi cuncti admiramur, verumetiam exteri omnes Principes, Reges, Gubernatores nationum omnium contendunt, quis eorum tibi intimior esse posset, quis foederatior, quis legibus amicitiae conjunctior. Prætereo linguarum varietatem, & disertam

eloquentiam, corporis proceram dignitatem, formæ venustatem, quæ te Regem decet, robur & vires, celeritatem, agilitatem, dexteritatem ad cuncta quæ agere velis: foecunditatem regni tui, plebis tibi subiectæ animositatem, ingentes divitias tuas: hæc sicut & alia innumera prætermitto.

Tantum dico, Si divinam in te providentiam, & (ut ita dicam) manutentiam quis attenderit, valde admirabilis es: si sanguinem, æque nobilis: si magnitudinem animi, magnanimus imprimis: si temperantiam, moderatissimus: si prudentiam & sapientiam, ceteros excellis, uti sol minora sidera: si sermonem, disertissimus: si corporis egregiam dignitatem, formosissimus: si potentiam & opes, potentissimus atque opulentissimus: si denique simul omnia, gloriosissimus. adeo ut quicquid in orbe terrarum summus Deus aut pluribus ætatibus in uno Rege, aut pluribus Regibus in una ætate contulerit, id omne in te unum cumulata felicitate congestisse visus est. Solum hoc tibi curandum est ne Deo tam benignissimo unquam sis ingratus.

Sed de magnitudine tua satis ad rem nostram, quanquam ne satis unquam dici à quoquam potest.

Nunc vero de nobis secundo loco dicendum est, atque ita ut omnes intelligant te tuam in nos pietatem exercuisse eo tempore, quo fuit nobis maxime necessaria, ac proinde etiam Celsitudini tuæ gratiarum ampliorum nos jure factos esse debitores.

Sed ad hanc rem astruendam necesse nobis erit * antiquitatem Universitatis hujus ab initio repetere: non ut jactabundi de vetustate nostra gloriemur, sed magis ut tua Majestas misceatur (uti profecto facis) tam veterem Academiam intra regnum tuum jacturam aliquam pati. Cœpit hæc nostra Academia, Rex Metuendissime, à *Cantabro* quodam *Orientalium Anglorum* Rege: qui & *Athenis* fuisse traditur, literas ibi & artes quasque bonas edoctus.

Vix crederetur forsitan illius antiquitas, si quo anno cœperit ex his monumentis, quæ in Archivis nostris continentur, referre voluerimus. Quæ & multo plura fuissent, si non † cædibus & incendiis rapinis toties fuisset devastati. Sed majori utemur modestia, nihil dicturi quod non ex aliorum

* De Academia *Cantabrigiensis* Antiquitate multo fufius differuit vir plane eruditissimus *Joannes Cajus*, Artium & Medicinæ Doctor, ac totius Aedificii, quod suo dicitur de nomine, fundator munificentissimus. Sed quæcunque vel ille vel alii hac de re scripserunt atque commentati sunt egregie refutarunt Antiquarii nostri peritissimi *BRIANUS TWYNUS* & *ANTONIUS à Wood*. Vide item, si lubet, quæ & nos (inviti quidem) ante annum unum alterumque observavimus in notis ad *ÆLFREDI MAGNI* vitam, à celeberrimo *Joanne Spelmanno*, equite aurato, lingua *Anglicana* contextam. † Re-ctius forsitan, cædibus, incendiis & rapinis.

annalibus, etiam indiciis apertissimis, posset comprobari. Hoc unum imprimis constat nos longe præcessisse *Honorii* primi tempora; qui & suas literas ad nos dedit, quarum exemplaria sub plumbo tenemus, quæ & mentionem faciunt temporum multo antiquiorum. Fuit autem *Honorius* ille primus centum & sexaginta annos priusquam *Carolus* ille Magnus Rex *Francorum Parisiensem* Universitatem instituit: quam nos haud dubie credimus à nostris sumpsisse initium, ab *Alcuino* videlicet, *Joanne*, & *Rabano*, quos Annales nostri tradunt alumnos fuisse * Gignasii hujus. Sed ne nostrum hoc commentum fuisse videatur, *Gaguinum* testem citabimus, hominem *Parisiensem*, & Historiarum non inscium. Is in *Gal-lorum* Annalibus refert præfatos viros *Alcuinum*, *Joannem*, *Rabanum* ex his partibus in *Galliam* fuisse delatos, sapientiamque se professos habere venalem. Quam rem mox ut *Carolus* ille Magnus intellexerat, acciri iussit eos ad se, *Alchuinumque* præceptorem suum constituit, reliquis locum & docendi facultatem præbens in urbe *Parisiensi*. Et ista nimirum occasione *Gaguinus* testatur Scholam *Parisiensem* fuisse inchoatam.

Sed quid de Antiquitate tantum? Certe ut nostra conditio, qua tunc fuimus quando benignissimis oculis tua Majestas nos intueri cœperit, magis appareat miseranda. Nam si fuisse felicem summum miseriæ genus sit; illi profecto miseres tanto putandi sunt, quanto majores causas non minimæ felicitatis habuerunt. An parva res est *Parisiensem* gloriam ex his sedibus initium accepisse: tantum lumen quantum nunc *Parisus* accensum est ab *Anglorum* sapientia fuisse diffusum?

Sed & antiquitatem mirum in modum sapientes viri semper colendam existimabant atque venerandam.

Ob utramque igitur causam nostra conditio non minima fuit. Addo quod Regibus cognatis & Progenitoribus tuis tam chari olim fuimus, ut maxima apud eos gratia floruius semper. *Henricus* tertius, *Edvardus* primus, *Edvardus* secundus, *Edvardus* tertius, *Richardus* secundus, nostras injurias acerbissime vindicarunt: libertates & privilegia contulerunt: maximis etiam favoribus prosecuti. *Henricus* tertius has ipsas ædes in quibus nunc sumus à fundamentis erexit. *Edvardus* tertius domum amplissimam, cui nomen *Aula Regia* est, pro triginta duobus scholasticis curavit ingenti sumptu ædificari.

Henricus sextus, patruus tuus, vir sanctissimus alteram pro sexaginta scholasticis aggressus est, quam & *Dei Domum* vo-

* Ita in Cod. MS. Nec secus in alijs non paucis, quos consului, MSS.

luit appellari. Idem quoque patruus tuus Collegium aliud inchoavit, quod merito *Regium* nuncupatur, tam ob amplitudinem operis incepti, quam ob structuræ sumptuositatem, in quo & duos ex fratribus suis, patrem & patruum tuum, principes egregios, posuit erudiendos. Sed morte præventus inconsummatum reliquit & tuæ nimirum Celsitudini, quod ille divinitus prædixisse asseritur. His profecto rebus olim nos beatos & felices putabamus. Ceterum illo tempore quo tua Celsitudo nobis indulgere coeperit, nescio quo infortunio, sive continuis litibus & injuriis oppidanorum, (quibus eramus implicati) sive diuturna plaga febrium, quibus supra modum vexabamur, (nam ex literatioribus complures amisimus, & ex ipso Doctorum numero decem viros omnes graves & valde eruditos) seu tertio quod bonarum artium fautores & benefactores pauci erant & prope nulli. Sive his, sive aliis occasionibus, profecto literarum & studiorum nos prope omnes tædium cepit. adeo ut multi secum cogitarent, quorsum hinc abirent commode. Prope in desolationem venissemus, nisi tua tandem Majestas splendidissima nos velut oriens ex alto respexisset.

De necessitate nostra hætenus dictum est; nunc restat ut merita postremo commemoremus in nos tua. Nihil profecto conferri nobis à quoquam potuit utilius aut studiis nostris conducibilius, quam à tua Celsitudine factum est. Summus enim ille Orator *Marcus Cicero* procemio *Tusculanarum* investigat quid causæ esset, quod ante sua tempora pauci *Romanorum* se Philosophiæ studiis contulerunt? & respondet, Quoniam honor tunc illi à nemine tributus fuit. Honos (inquit) artes alit, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria: jacentque ea semper quæ apud quosque improbantur. Nemo igitur Philosophiæ studiis incubuit: quoniam ea nullo tunc honore habebatur. Negligi enim solet semper quicquid contemptui est; & contra, quod laudatur à pluribus, id quisque insequitur. Virtus namque (ut quidam ait) laudata crescit. Apud *Chaldaeos*, apud *Ægyptios*, apud *Athenienses*, & *Græciam*, longo quidem tempore hospitata sapientia est & floruit. Sed tamdiu quam apud eos fuerat in honore. Statim enim ut desiit apud eos honorari, nemo deinceps illius curam egit. Cujus rei non inscius, Rex Prudentissime, voluisti pro summa tua prudentia torpentes animos, & languentia nostrorum ingenia, ad bonas artes & probitatem benevolentissima tua gratia provocare. De quo testem asserre neminem potero certiore quam meipsum. Meipsum (inquam) quem incredibile cunctis fuit ad episcopatum tam repente promoveri. Quippe qui paucos annos habuerim, qui nunquam in curia obsequium præstiterim, qui nullis ante do-

tatus beneficiis. Et quam ob rem ego ad episcopatum assumerer? Quid tuam ad hoc admirabilem sapientiam monebat? nihil profecto aliud nisi ut studiosis omnibus liquido constaret illorum causa id factum esse. Nosti, Optime Rex, an vera dixerim.

Te nullius aut viri, aut feminae precibus adductum ut id faceres asserebas: sed ob eam rationem solam, ut ceteros ad virtutem & bonas literas incitares. O vocem Rege dignissimam! O verbum scholasticis universis merito jocundissimum! Ceterum ut apertius tuum in illos animum comprobares, anno superiori ad nos venisti, dignatus es disceptationibus interesse, atque id per omnes omnium facultatum scholas. Neque id fecisti cursum & perfunctorie, sed longo temporum tractu. Nemo Regum, aut Principum, sed nec Baronum, aut Equitum quidem, tantum operis & laboris impendit unquam ad nos audiendos. Et quid hoc sibi voluit aliud nisi ut tua praesentia nostrorum animos ad studia accenderes, & quasi facem inureres doctrinae, ac virtutis aviditatem? Quod & apertissimis indiciis monstrare voluisti; quum postridie quam haec audieris, ingentem auri summam, cum magno ferarum numero, in publicam computationem universis scholasticis maxima tua liberalitate contulisti. Quibus, quaeso, modis magis ingenuus potuit quispiam, non dico dominus servos, non regia Majestas subditos, sed pater amantissimus carissimos filios ad studia literarum allicere? At adhuc paternam illam pietatem opere aliquo permanentiori testatam indicari cupiebas.

Collegium illud, quod sanctissimus patruus tuus *Henricus* sextus à fundamentis inchoavit, opus immensum, opus quod manus & opes Regum expostulat, opus quod nemo alius praeter te consummare potuit, opus tibi uni divinitus destinatum: hoc tu aggressus es. Praeter haec omnia nunc citra adventum hunc tuum, statim ut oppidum intraveras, nova nos obruere liberalitate voluisti. Sed praesentia Majestatis tuae imprimis, quae ad instar solis resplendet, qua nihil illustrius est, nihil splendidius, gloriosius nihil, quae nobis gratissima est, quae expectatissima, quae optatissima semper. Haec inquam Majestatis tuae praesentia tanto his diebus Academiam nostram fulgore perfudit, ut nulli ante haec tempora fulgidiores illuxerunt unquam. Rectissime *Salomon* ajebat: *In hilaritate vultus Regis vita; & clementia ejus quasi imber serotinus.* Reviximus enim ex tuo vultu: & ex verbis tuis clementissimis quasi imbre quodam fecundantissimo irrigati sumus.

Nam ut post hiemis asperitatem, ubi cuncta herbarum & arborum genera superveniente frigore correpta sunt, rever-

tente

tente sole reviviscunt, foecundaque fiunt: sic & tui vultus hilaritas, Rex omnium gloriosissime, qua nos post tantas calamitates tam benignissime respexisti, reviviscere fecit ingenia nostra: & dulcissimus oris tui sermo quasi gratissimus imber in nos descendens, foecunda eadem reddidit iterato.

Quis nunc non videt quanti sumus debitores apud te: apud tantam (inquam) Majestatem, pro tantis beneficiis, in tanta necessitate nobis exhibitis? Quid nos vicissim rependemus? quid referemus gratiae? Urbes dare non possumus; non possumus populos, non regnum conferre, non augere. Scio quid faciemus. Animos dabimus. animos (inquam) quibus neque nos referre, neque tua Majestas amplius quicquam accipere à nobis potest. In eis dies ac noctes memoria tui nominis indelebili cogitatione versabitur, insidebit, repetetur, revirescet quotidie tuorum beneficiorum recordatio sempiterna. Istudque interim optabimus, det Tibi Deus, Optime Rex, longam, felicem, fortunatamque diem; gnatus hic tuus, Princeps Illustris, & te patre dignus, tibi in regno succedat, vestra soboles augeatur: vobis procures obsequantur: milites ament: populi pareant: amici colant: inimici metuant: foederati perseverent: diuturna sit vobis incolumitas hinc in terris, & post hanc vitam in coelis aeterna felicitas. AMEN.

DIXI.

Dr. PLOT'S

Dr. PLOT'S Account
of his intended Journey
through *England* and *Wales*

for the Discovery of Antiquities, and other Curiosities.

Publiſh'd from a MS. in the BODLEJAN Library.

To the Reverend Dr. JOHN FELL,
 Dean of CHRIST-CHURCH OXON.

Reverend Sir,

AS often as I have reflected on the very great and no leſs commendable Service done to the Common-Wealth of Learning at home, and the Reputation of the Nation abroad, firſt by the indefatigable Travels of *John Leland*, and upon his Foundation a Superſtructure added by *William Camden* Clarentieulx, and others; and that notwithstanding their great Induſtry not only conſiderable Additions might be made to whatever they have touch'd on, but a fair new Building erected (altogether as much to the Honour of the Nation) out of Materials they made little or no uſe of: ſo often have I thought with my ſelf, provided I be judg'd a fit Perſon, the Deſign agreeable, and the Encouragement proportionable, that I might alſo in ſome meaſure deſerve of my Country, if I would re-aſſume their Labours, and once more take a Journey at leaſt through *England* and *Wales*, to make a ſtrict ſearch, and give a faithful Account to ſuch as ſhall encourage me of all ſuch Things (worthy notice) which they have wholly paſſ'd by, or but imperfectly mention'd. In order hereunto, Sir, I humbly make it my Requeſt that you would be pleas'd to give me your Thoughts concerning the Deſign as it is hereunder laid down, and in caſe it be approv'd of, by what means it may beſt be carried on. And that by the way you would favourably pardon the Rudeneſs of the Draught, it being intended only for a bare Information.

The Deſign in general is a Journey through *England* and *Wales*, for the Promotion of Learning and Trade, which indeed

deed are the Things chiefly aim'd at. But beside these of Profit there are others of Pleasure that fall within the Verge of this Design, intending in the same Journey to make a strict Inquiry after all Curiosities both of Art and Nature, such I mean as transcend the ordinary Performances of the one, and are out of the ordinary Road of the other: and of these promiscuously and more particularly as they fall under the following Heads.

And first, whereas it was a considerable Part of the Business of *John Ieland* with all imaginable Care to collect and preserve the ancient MSS. Books of the Abbeyes and Monasteries then upon their Dissolution, and that notwithstanding his industrious Performances great numbers there were that never came to his Hands; and such as did, quickly after his Death, through the Iniquity of the Times, being dispers'd again, great part of the MSS. in *England* are, as it were, lost to the World, lying secretly in Corners and in private Hands, no Man knowing either what MSS. there be, or where to find them: it shall be one of the principal Ends of my Journey to search all the Publick Libraries of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, of the Colleges in each University, and other Publick Libraries wheresoever, and make distinct Catalogues of them all. And as for such MSS. as shall be found in private Hands, it would not be amiss if the University of *Oxford* would imploy me to buy up (if they cannot be begg'd) as many as can be purchas'd for the *Bodlejan* Library; and where they will by no means be parted with to procure leave (if worth while) that an Amanuensis may transcribe the whole, or at least have the Perusal and Liberty to make Abridgments, as *Leland* did of many. But if neither of these will be admitted, 'twill be some satisfaction that they are added to the Catalogues of the rest, to inform Men that there are such Books, and in what Libraries and in whose Hands they are. These Catalogues must needs be of excellent use to all great Scholars, especially to such as undertake the reprinting of ancient Authors. For by these they may quickly know where there be any MSS. Copies of the Author in hand, to consult the various Readings &c. For my better Performance of this Part of the Design, beside my long delight in searching of Antiquities, I have procur'd Sir *Henry Spelman's* Key, with Directions from another how to know the Letters that are usually mistaken for one another in Records, and ancient MSS. Books: such as

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} m \\ w \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} c \\ o \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ u \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} f \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} l \\ t \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} g \\ y \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Next

Next I shall make strict search into all Mines, Minerals, Earths, Soils that are of any account in this Nation: believing that there may be as many of each, and as good unknown, as there are known; which possibly may be discover'd to great Advantage. Under this Head I intend an exact account of the Mines of *Wales, Cornwall, Somersetshire and Derbyshire, &c.* of the Iron-Bullets found in the Grounds at *Bedminton* in *Gloucestershire*; of *Pingitis* or *Black-Lead*, what it is, and how it grows, being found only in *England* and no good Account given of it; of Fuller's-Earth, to be had at no Place but in *Kent*, as 'tis confidently asserted. Of these therefore I shall search diligently in other Places. Of *Manganese* and *Lapis Calaminaris*. the best in the World is had at *Mendip-Hills*. Here I shall inquire whether any *Zaffer* in *England*? Of the several sorts of Ogres, yellow and red; of Tobacco-Pipe Clays; Sands for the Glass-Houses, such as the White Sand at *Maidstone* for Chrystall, and a courser sort at *Woolwich* in *Kent* for Green Glass; of the Cole of Providence in *Wales*. I shall examin also the Soils where I find either Timber or Fruit-Trees to flourish extremely, and so for all sorts of Grain, and other Vegetables, as Hops &c. for the Direction of all Persons to plant and sow in the most agreeable Soils. For this purpose I have gotten a competent Knowledge in fineing and separating Metalls, baking of Earths, and examining of Soils; and when at any time any thing considerable occurs I doubt not the Assistance of one of the most eminent Artists of *England*.

After Metalls, Minerals, &c. it will not be improper to inquire of Medicinal and Petrifying Waters, suppos'd to be made so by them. Of these there be many in *England* well known; but no doubt there are as many or more *Aquæ incognitæ* of concealed Worth and Virtue, and perhaps nothing inferior to those which in Fame are far above them. For the Tryal and Distinction of these, though I believe I understand so much that I should seldom mistake the Mark, yet I intend to be better instructed. Such are the Waters of the *Bath, Tunbridge, Epsom* and *Astrop*, the *Spaw* in *Yorkshire*, the Petrifying Waters of *Wockey-Hole*, and of *Tenterden-Steeple* in *Kent*, for which it is no less famous than for being the Cause of *Godwin-Sands*. To these I shall add all strange Wells or Springs, the Fountain that takes Flame in *Lancashire*, *Bone-Well* in *Herefordshire*, the Springs at *Lemington* and *Newenham*. Here also of Rivers that have any thing extraordinary that attends them, such is that at *Loose* in *Kent* that runs under Ground for a Mile together like the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and then comes forth again. Another

of the like nature in *Surrey* passes quite through a Hill. Of the *Nailbourn* near *Canterbury*, a Rivulet which they have but once in seven or ten Years. it's Chancel is always apparent, and has a Bridge or two over it, but there never runs any Water (though there fall great Rains) but once in seven or ten Years, which is a notorious Truth. Of the *Higre* of the *Severn*. Here also of Aquæducts ancient and modern, such as that near *Canterbury*, of earthen Ware, also of extraordinary Water-Works, such as that at *Marleborough*, *Hatfield*, &c.

Then I shall inquire of Stones, of which there are great Variety in *England*: and first of such as seem to have been Animals petrify'd, or some parts of them; such are the Snail-Stones and *Osteocolla* found at *Cumner* in *Berks*. Petrify'd Oysters and Cockles at many Places in *England*. *Umbilicus Marinus*. *Glossopetra* at *Canterbury*. The Teeth of Fish petrify'd in the Isle of *Shepey*, call'd vulgarly *Cramp-Stones*, for that they as secretly and certainly cure the Cramp as the Load-Stone draws Iron. Of all others that seem to be *lusus Naturæ*, such are *Asteria*, *Astroitis*, *Brontia*, *Cornu Ammonis*, *Belemnites*, *Basaltes*, *Pisolithos*, with others that exceed the ordinary Rate of Stones, *Pseudoadamas Chrystallus*, *Succinum*, *Marmor*, *Magnes*. Of such Stones also that seem to have been Wood petrify'd, such are the Pillars in the Cloyster at *Canterbury*, and such most certainly are many of the Stones with which they say they make Copperice, of which they say there is more in the Isle of *Shepey* than in all the World beside, therefore strict search shall be made upon other Shoars. All these I know to be Natives of *England*, and have most of them by me, and am inform'd that very good *Agats*, and *Jaspers*, are found here also. Of these and whatever else may be met with here, in imitation of *Boëthius de Boot*, may be compil'd a little History *de lapidibus haud vulgaribus in Anglia repertis*.

In this Journey also very probably the *English* Herbal may receive some advance, and in this I have the Encouragement of a good Herbalist, who says that in his Memory the Herb *Golden-Rod*, brought then from beyond the Seas, was sold in *London* for 2s. 6d. the Pound, but since it has been found plentifully growing in *Hampsted-Wood*, no Man will give 2s. 6d. for an 100. Weight of it. Thus *Carum*, or *Carrawaies*, call'd so from it's Country *Caria*, where it spontaneously grows, was within these few Years found growing as spontaneously in *Lincoln-shire* by Mr. *William Brown*, Fellow of *Magdalen-College Oxon*. And as formerly these, so yet (for any thing we know to the contrary) we receive many things

things at a great Rate from beyond the Seas, which possibly may be of *English* growth. Beside 'tis thought there may be some Plants as yet quite unknown, or at least signally differing from others of the Species.

To this Head may be referr'd all Curiosities found in the Gardens of eminent Herbalists or Florists, whether Garden-Knotts, Hedges, or Arbours; all rare Fruits, such as the Wooden-Peare in *C. C. C.* Garden in *Oxon.* the Triangular Cherry in *Kent*; new ways of Planting, such as that of Mr. *Wrangton* in *Hertford-shire*, with such secrets as can be procur'd in the making of Cherry-Wine, Cider, Perry, or other Operations done by the Help of Herbs, as the almost indiscernible turning of White-Wine into Rhenish by the Help of *Ribes fructu nigro*; strange Flowers, such as the *Boy Satyrion*, *Malva boraria*. Here also of the ordering of Saffron in *Essex*, and Tobacco in *Gloucester-shire*. Add to these all Herbs and Trees of a strange and extravagant growth, such as the Liquorise, that grows out of the Walls of the old *Verulam*, the Yew-Tree in *Brabourn-Church* Yard almost 20. feet in Diameter, the Black Cherry-Tree at *Bredgar* in *Kent* 60. feet in Height before it comes to the Branches, the strange Tree in the way between *Oxford* and *Reading*, the painted Oak in the West of *England*, the painted Sycamore in the Physick-Garden *Oxon.* *Glastenbury-Thorn* and *Solon-Geefe*. All such Herbs as are of use in Trade, as *Wold* for Dyeing, *Kali* for Glass-Works, *Fucus maritimus*, or *Quercus maritima*, which grows plentifully in the Isle of *Thanet*, they burn it to Ashes and then it is call'd *Kelp*, which put into Barrels is carried over into *Holland*, with which they glaze all their Earthen Wares.

Next I shall inquire of Animals, and first of strange People, such as the *Gubbings* in *Devon-shire*, the People of *Charleton-Curley* in *Leycester-shire*. Of any strange Accidents that attend Corporations or Families, as that the Deans of *Rochester* ever since the Foundation by turnes have died Deans and Bishops. The Bird with a white Breast, that haunts the Family of *Oxenham* near *Exeter*, just before the Death of any of that Family. The Bodies of Trees that are seen to swim in a Pool near *Brereton* in *Cheshire*, a certain warning to the Heir of that Honourable Family to prepare for the next World. Here also of extraordinary Births, as well as Deaths, of Men and Beasts. Of Persons eminent upon any Account, as extreme Age, such as *Thomas Parr*. Number of Children, such as the Lady *Temple*, who before she dy'd saw seven hundred descended from her. Here also of the Customs of the Towns and Parishes at Easter-Processions, or other Times, if strange.

Of Gifts to strange Uses, such as that at *Chilham* in *Kent*. Of such Animals as are Friends or Enemies to any Part of Land or Sea. The Birds call'd *Wheat-Ears* are found only in *Sussex*. Fish also are peculiar to some Countries, as Pilchards to *Cornwal*, Bretts to *Lincoln-shire*. No Ratts, no Moles or Wants were ever found in the Isle of *Shepey*. No Ratts or Mice at *Fishtoft* in *Lincoln-shire*. No Hogs ever known to root on a Green near *Towcester* in *Northampton-shire*. At all such Places the Nature of the Soil must be look't into, and the reasons found out why these Creatures are so much either Friends or Enemies to the respective Places: as 'tis presum'd that the reason why neither Ratts or Wants live in the Isle of *Shepey* is because there the Earth is full of Copperice-Stones, which are poysonous to them.

I shall endeavour also to make a full Collection of *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, and ancient *English* Money, found very plentifully in many Parts of the Nation. So likewise of Urns, Lamps, Lachrymatories, such as are found at *Newington* in *Kent*, whereof I have some in my Possession. Here I shall place also all ancient Inscriptions found on ancient Monuments, and ruinous Buildings, such as the *Hebrew* on the Walls of the old Castle at *Canterbury*, which I guess to have been done by *Jews* imprison'd there in the time of King *Richard* the I. or *Edward* the I. All ancient *Rebus*'s, such as that of *Abbingdon* in *Berks*:

**The first Letter of our fore-sadyr, a Worker of War,
an-I and an N,**

The colour of an Als, and what have you then?

Such was that of one *Summers*, who set up a Piece of a Rump of Beef for his *Rebus*. Here also of *British*, *Roman*, and *Saxon* Fortifications; of *Roman* Ways, such as *Stone-Street* between *Canterbury* and *Hithe*, *Barbery-Castle* in *Wilts*, the Fosse, the Ditches and Banks cast up by the *East-Angles* against the Incurfions of the *Mercians* in *Cambridge-shire*, &c.

Next I shall take notice, as I pass by the Country, of all notable Mountains, Caves, Barrows &c. which (where thought fit) may be strictly examin'd. Such are *Silbery-Hill* and *Wockey-Hole* in *Somerset-shire*, the Peak of *Derby*, and *Elden-Hole*, the Barrows of the Downes in *Wilts*, at *Ollantigh* in *Kent* and other Places. Mounts at Noblemens Houses, such as that at my Lord *Seymour's* at *Marleborough*. I'll endeavour also to find the Isle *Baruchus* on the Coast of *Wales*, mention'd by *Varenius* in his Geography, in which he says there's a Cave from whence are heard the Noise of Hammers, the Blowing of Bellows, as if it were the Shop of the *Cyclops*. As also the Cave lying under a Mountain in *Britanny*, mention'd by *Clemens Alexandrinus* *, which receiving Wind at

* Strom. Lib. VI. p. 632.

it's gapeing top, and dashing it into the Bosom of an hollow Place, there is heard a Tinckling of Cymballs beating in Tune and Time. This Mountain and Cave by some of a strong Fancy has been thought to be at a Place in *Herefordshire*. Here also of Eccho's that repeat Words divers Times, and of other Sounds.

Lastly, great Care shall be had in a just Observation of all *Thaumaturgicks*, or Monsters of Art, Works that may properly be said to be done *Arte Syracusia*. As of all Sorts of Engines, either for Conveyance of Waters or Removal of vast Weights. Of Buildings: either wonderful, such as that of *Stone-Henge*, the flat Floor of Timber at the *Theater*, and the other of Stone at *Queen's Coll. Oxon.* the Kitchen at *Glastenbury-Abbey* without any Chimney; or very unusual in Proportion, as *Cuckstone Church* in *Kent*, of which it is said **if you would goe to a Church miswent, you must go to Cuckstone in Kent**; or curious, whether of Cathedral, Collegiate or Parochial Churches, Chapels, or other Publick Buildings, such as the *Theater* at *Oxon.* the Schools and Colleges of each University; Town-Halls, or the Halls of Companies in Cities, if eminent; Palaces of the King, Noblemen's Houses, Bridges, Mercat-Crosses, Conduits: of these if extraordinary in the whole, or in any of the Parts; as Towres, Spires, Cupelo's, Portico's, Fronts, Gallerys, Pillars, Roofs. To these add Screens, Fonts, Altar-Rails, Funeral Monuments, Fret-Work of Ceilings, that at the Sermon-House at *Canterbury* is excellent; Stair-Cases, that at *Blechinton* is famous; Chimney-Pieces, Windows, those in the Upper-Gallery of the *Theater* are well contriv'd. And so of all other Parts of Publick or Private Buildings down to a Bolt, Hasp, or Latch of a Door, if of rare Contrivance. These if well design'd, cut in Copper-Plates, and printed off, would possibly prove an acceptable Work, which to the Honour of the Nation would shew the World that we are not inferior to our Neighbours and others in magnificent Buildings either Publick or Private. Here also of what Improvements have been made in Clock-Work, Painting, Graveing, Etching, Dyeing, Weaving, the best Ways of melting and refining Metalls, of the making of Vitriol or Copperice at *Whitstable*, the Process whereof indeed is wonderful: *Kelp* made in the Isle of *Thanet*, and the curious Glas-Works at *Nottingham*.

These Particulars under their respective Heads, from amongst some thousands of others of the like nature, were the first that presented themselves to my thoughts, which I here offer only as a Specimen of the whole; sufficient (I suppose) to shew that not only several Tracts might be written

on

on Subjects scarce ever yet thought of by any *English*, much less attempted; and many fair Additions made to the Authors following.

Camden's Britannia, which cannot but be considerably augmented by my Search of all the MSS. in *England*, beside the many Places that want correcting both in the Book it self, and the Maps, which I intend to contrive more exquisitely than hitherto hath been done, and to adorn the *Limbus* of each Map with the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of each County.

Sir *Henry Spelman's Villare Anglicum*, which in some Places being erroneous, in others defective, I'll amend the one and supply the other, and add a new Column of the *British*, *Roman* and *Saxon* Names of every Place as far as possibly they may be recover'd, with the Values of each Rectory and Vicaridge both in the King's Books, and to the Incumbents as they have been generally esteem'd *communibus annis*; which Additions will render the Book of much greater use than at present it is.

Mr. *Weever's* Funeral Monuments may be continu'd and carry'd on in all the other Diocesess in the same manner as he has done the Diocesess of *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter*, *London* and *Norwich*; to which also very fair Additions may be made. For beside the many Monuments that since his time have been erected, there be many considerable Antiquities in some of those Diocesess, which to my knowledge he has pass'd by.

Now that I may proceed in this Design without Let or Moleſtation, it will be requisite that a Commission be obtain'd from his Majesty to impower me, as *Leland* was by King *Henry* the Eighth in the 25th of his Reign in these Words: *Quod liceret per omnia regna, & ditiones suas spatiari, & Antiquitates omnes, Scripta, Recorda, Archiva, & quæcunque monumenta, notatu digna, in singulis Bibliothecis, Collegiis, Sodalitiis, Basilicis, aliisque locis quibuscunque rimari, & perscrutari diligenter & fideliter.* And as for such MSS. or other Curiosities that shall be found in private Hands, a Recommendation from his Majesty must needs prove so effectual, that I shall surely be admitted to the perusal or making an Abridgement of any MSS. and of having a Sight and Examination of all other Rarities either of Art or Nature.

And that I be not defective in any particular, I intend before I set forth to consult the most eminent Authors on each Subject, that my Friends or Industry can help me to; and to take Instructions of the most knowing Persons in the several

several Parts of the Design, viz. eminent Physitians, Antiquaries, Chymists, Architects, Botanists, Lapidaries, &c. and to perfect my self in Altimetry, Designing, Drawing Maps &c.

And that nothing within the Compass of my Design may escape me in my Travels, beside the general Instructions I shall take before I set forth, I intend also to get private Letters of Recommendation to the most ingenious in each County, and from them again to others of their Acquaintance in all Parts, with whom I may consult concerning these Things. Now least they should not call to mind any of the Particulars inquired after, which possibly they may know well enough to be their near Neighbours if but hinted to them; I intend to contrive Interrogatories for every Head, which read over to the most ingenious of every Part of the Nation, 'twill be scarce possible that any thing considerable should be pass't over.

This, Sir, with whatever else shall be thought fit to be impos'd on me, is the sum of my Design, which I should not have presum'd to have offer'd to your Consideration, but that I have experimented your generous Temper to be such, that you do not only admit of Access to the meanest of your Clients, but commend their good Intentions, tho' perhaps their Proposals deserve no Success. In Confidence, Sir, of this your Candour I have put these Papers securely into your Hands, the Contents whereof should you but approve and direct to sufficient Encouragement, and God give Health, will be undertaken to be perform'd in ten Years time by one who never desires more Honour than to be esteem'd his Countrie's, and more particularly,

Sir,

Your most faithful

and

most obedient Servant


ROB. PLOT.

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OF

Mr. *LELAND's Itinerary.*

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NOTES.

PAG. 65. lin. 33. *Nor has Mr. Wood mention'd it*] Mr. Wood indeed mentions the *Book* in his *Athenæ Oxon.* and withal tells us that he had seen and perus'd it; but he gives not the least *Hint* in whose possession it was, or how others might get a view of it. Nor does he take any notice of Mr. Camden's setting down an Account of our OXFORD Monuments whilst he was a *Young Man*, and resident as a *Member* in the *University*. PAG. 87. lin. 28. *Yet none were &c.*] I am thoroughly convinc'd that this is the true way of making the *Ligature* for *et* from some Collections of *Coyns*, particularly a *Book* in Mr. Selden's Library, (4^o. M. 34. Th.) where the *Coyns* of several *Nations* are distinctly accounted for. I find it so represented also in a *Danish Coyn* publish'd by Janus Bircherodius in his *Book de Equestri Ordine Elephantino* (Havniæ MDCCLV. fol.) in the second Table referring to page the 12th. PAG. 88. lin. 1. *In the old Monuments of Fabretti, &c.*] Whoever shall think it worth his while to be curious in these *Affairs*, and to be exactly nice in the different *Abbreviations* that were made use of in expressing the *Names* of our *Saviour*, the *Virgin Mary*, the *Apostles* and *Saints* may be pleas'd to consult a very curious *Book* that I have seen in the BODLEJAN Library, in Arch. C. 43. 'Tis a thin Folio, and is printed in the *Russian Language*. There is a MS. Note at the Beginning of it, in which it is call'd: *Fasti Moscovitici per Imagines adumbrati*. The *Cuts* are all in *Wood*, and there are several *Saints* mention'd in it not heard of in other *Countries*. The *Author* of the aforesaid Note remarks that the *Russians* begin their *Year* in *September*. *Ruthenæ populi annum in die primo Septembris exordientes finiunt in Augusto*. Several other *Countries* anciently did the same, particularly the *Bithynians*, *Cyprians* and *Paphians*. Hence in an old MS. quoted by Henry Stephens, in the *Appendix* to his *Greek Thesaurus* (col. 225.) the fourth Month of the *Cyprians* and *Paphians* is call'd *Ignos*. It should be read *Ιγνος*. This Month began on the 24th. of our *December*, or on *Christmas-Eve*; and their first Month, styl'd *Αρροδριος*, began on the 24th. of *September*. *Ιγνος* beginning just at *Christmas* occasion'd that *Festival* to have the same Name even in divers *Countries* (that receiv'd many *Customs* from the *Eastern People*) where the Beginning of the *Year* was vastly different, and where the Months obtain'd other Names. Thus in *Britain* *Christmas* was call'd *Yule* or *Youle*, which Name is retain'd in the North to this day. *gehul*, *gehul*, or *geol*, which is the same Name, is in the *Saxon Laws*, as is observ'd by Mr. Somner in his *Saxon Dictionary*. And Arch-bishop Usher has thought fit to note expressly, (in his *Dissertatio de Macedonum & Asianorum Anno Solari* [Lond. MDCXLVIII. 8vo.] pag. 40.) that it comes from *Ιγνος*. PAG. 95. lin. 2. *Oratio habita*] Anno fortæan MDV. Regni 21. Sed valde dubito. Discutiant alii. PAG. 98. lin. 7. *Manutentiam*] Sic in Codice MS. recte. non, ut quidam forsan legērunt, *manutentiam*. De voce videtis Spelmani Glossarium.

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